



## Daedongje Ends in Imperfect Success

Imun Campus

### Students satisfied with Daedongje

The content and mood of school during this *Daedongje* (General campus festival) is fruitful and different from previous simple festival, many junior and senior students said. Imun *Daedongje*, the festival of Imun campus proceeded from the night of 24th to 27th under the motto, '99 host declaration - My love HUFs which stands again result from struggle!'

*Daedongje* began with 'the festival eve' at open theater on May 24th. Kim Yon-hwan (IC-96) conducted the first night of the festival and the president of each college introduced the scheduled events.

On May 25th, full-scale events started. Students Council of the College of Oriental Studies put on the articles about the historic truth and the pictures of civilian activists who have been suffered from the military regime.

They also prepared 'Asian village', which introduced traditional food, cloths and plays of each country. Students evaluated that these events best showed the characteristic of HUFs.

The Council of College of Occidental Studies set up 'A Joojum Uniting People' (a traditional Korean

bar) in order to support the Subway laborers who are wanted by the government. On May 27th, they hosted lectures about the meaning of 'anti-Miss Korea Festival' and underground culture movements.

An academic meeting on International law opened a Joojum in front of the Student Hall, sponsored by the college of the Law. They contributed all the profits to the children of North Korea.

The college of Education Studies held education film festival under the title, 'Let's see the world in the eyes of education'. They opened a Joojum at slimmer, a resting place next to the 2nd building. Park Young-joon (KE-97) said that all benefits will be used for the children of unemployed families and Kongbubang, a place where the poor students in their elementary and middle-school can study for free.

Religious dongaris in Clubs Union encouraged students to donate their thrombocytes for those in need. Coed council exhibited posters criticizing the women problem in military campside.

On the evening of May 27th, a song contest for reunification in curtainfall ceremony was held at open theater. Students had the chance to think about reunification through the contest.

(Continued on page 3)

## Hanchongnyon Starts Peacefully



President Yoon is swinging Hanchongnyon flag on the open theater stage in Kyunghee University in May 29.

The 7th Hanchongnyon (Korean Federation of General Students Councils) launched peacefully with about 4,000 participating from May 28 to 30 in Kyunghee University. As they did last sailing ceremony, about 5,000 riot policemen surrounded Kyunghee Univ. and checked the students who intended to come into the school.

The launching ceremony was once scheduled in Yonsei Univ., The government, however, prescribed Hanchongnyon as a group which serve the interest of North Korea and they blockaded Yonsei Univ.. So, members of Hanchongnyon couldn't but move into Kyunghee Univ. in May 27. The riot police became aware of this fact belatedly, encircling Kyunghee Univ. and HUFs vigorously. In spite of this hard situation, students prepared the ceremony step by step and many students from local universities managed to enter the college through the besieging riot policemen.

The ceremony was composed of three parts. On 28th of May, the opening event progressed with students and each of the presidents of progressive groups such as *Pomminyon* (People's Union Propulsion committee), National Union and so on. Kang Hee-nam, the president of *Pomminyon*, congratulated the start of Hanchongnyon of 1999 and encouraged the students to hold this

ceremony successfully. Then, last members of the central committee also hoped for peaceful opening of the ceremony and criticized the government of suppressing the Hanchongnyon.

Many cultural performances, including song performances, expressed its anti-USA policy and struggles against the Kim's regime were held on mid-night. In this time, participants gathered together, playing traditional games.

On May 29, the main sailing ceremony of Hanchongnyon opened with members of Hanchongnyon and other progressive organizations in the open theater. After several congratulatory entertainment by each of the local federation councils finished, participants named Yoon Ki-jin, the president of Myongji Univ., as the president of Hanchongnyon.

President Yoon said, "We should turn out Kim's regime and prevent the war maneuver by USA in the peninsula. Hanchongnyon would overcome all difficulties with our indefatigable spirit and struggle until the time North and South Korea become one." Then, he read a declaration which contained the main policy and object of Hanchongnyon, announcing the start to the people.

Before this main ceremony, the seventh School Independence

Propulsion Committee (SIPC) launched under the motto 'To be opposite an education policy of Kim's regime'.

Lee Jun-hak, the president of SIPC, said "Kim's government sold our country's education to USA, so we ask the resignation of the Kim's regime."

In addition, the tenth National Reunification Committee (NRC) started with the support ceremony of Lee Dong-jin, the president of NRC. Lee emphasized that the movement for reunification needs a new direction and Hanchongnyon would lead this movement.

After all events finished, participants want to do street propaganda but they couldn't because of a blockade policy by riot police. Also, the center committee of Hanchongnyon requested the safely return home of the government. The government, however, smothered up a proposal and they took participants to the police station illegally.

The sailing ceremony didn't succeed for two years because the government interfered with solidarity of students. From now on, the government should withdraw a decision that Hanchongnyon is a 9group to serve the interest of the enemy and insure the peaceful assembly.

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## Students Exchange Opinions In HUFs Homepage

Recently, many students are interested about a discussion field in HUFs homepage.

About twenty to thirty paragraphs written in a day. In this section, students can participate in a debate with any subjects. Especially, students often discussed the development of HUFs. They suggested developmental programs and complained dogmatic school affairs. In this topic, about two hundred students read this paragraph and they also answered to a question which written other participant who has different view from same subject.

All participants are guarantee to anonymous. So, students could free to showed their opinions in there. However, sometimes, there were wrong cases that some abused

persons who has different opinions against their one. For preventing this situation, the section of electronic computer commanded that participants has to write their e-mail address. Moreover, the school authorities and students could exchanged their opinions even a little through this space. The secretary's office of the president and the section of public information participated this field sometimes.

However, it seems that this section didn't become public discussion field. Many students visited this site but most students only read the paragraph. There were few students who written their opinions. A concerned person said the computer center will develop this field through the regular updating paragraphs and publicity activities.

## To Remember 5·18 Spirit

The History has repeated itself as a form of distortion and impartiality.

On the 19th anniversary of 5.18 Kwangju democratic uprising, hundreds of people gathered in Kumnampo (a symbolic street which was a finally brutal place, defiance towards armed militant).

From the day on 18th, May in the morning, at the cemetery of Mangwuldong, which had a historical tragedy had taken place. In the National cemetery, the dead bodies are buried after the whole mass attack on the Kwagju people by the Chun Doo-hwan regime. Some hundred participants including the families of the victims, high ranking officials such as Prime Minister, Kim Jong-pil and his ally cabinet members of ULD (United

Liberal Democrat) and NCNP (New Politics for National Politics) as well as the opposition party, leader, Lee Byo-young (Grand National Party), showed much conciliatory gesture and repentance.

In the meantime, there were a cultural ceremony in honor of the significance of the Kwangju uprising of Korean history was going ahead with several events which showed seriousness and holiness of the sacrifice of Kwangju citizens in the street of Kumnampo.

To be sure, this ceremony was gradually immemorial by the Kwangju citizens but far from being able to be forgotten in the mind of Kwangju people.

## History of the Poor



Approximately 80% of the people are poor, being remained as homeless and unemployed. People are indifferent with the social concerns and the responsibility for the week. Besides, the policy was not made for the poor, it's only the result of the ideology. The most

important thing is all the people have to concern about the poor, and the government has to enlarge welfare. Then the people should ensure basic social services like education, employment and medical system.

(Related story on page 9)

## Do you know these farmers' agony?

The rural activity isn't just a service.

It is an activity to share the agony with farmers and to become one.

### Share this agony

Imun campus : Jun. 25 - Jul. 4

Wangsan campus : Jun. 27 - Jul. 3

## The Argus

ESTABLISHED 1954

The Argus, the oldest campus English newspaper in Korea, pursues the highest standard of campus journalism and academic excellence.

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### Editorial

## Secure Your Right To Know

Among the interruptions of campus papers' publication owing to the conflict between the school authorities and student reporters on the right to edit, the recent misconduct by the Keimyung University's school authorities is heating up the air.

On the 26th of May, the school had notified that the six of student reporters including the head editor are dismissed. The reason to their dismissal was low grades. However, according to the students, the main cause was really because of the paper's critically reporting attitude toward government and the school board. And to block the dismissed reporters of getting inside the office, the school had it closed down.

Nevertheless this isn't only the problem of Keimyung University's. In SoonChunHyang University, the budget has been reduced into half and Sookmyung Women's University's English magazine, Sookmyung Times had to undergo retrieving the printed issues. The Sookmyung University said that the cover of the magazine doesn't reconcile to the school image and that the cover is very suggestive in expressing feminism. So if the reporters still want to release it, changing the cover was inevitable and if not, the issue was going to be trashed. The talks are still going on.

These interferences from school authorities have been a serious problems since 7.80's, but the oppressions have become more harsh recently. The interruptions of Sejong University's both Korean and English campus papers' publication are far well known. Along with Sejong University, other 10 universities' papers haven't been able to be printed in months to years because of the oppositions of school authorities.

In HUPS's case, the situation is little bit better. But we also have problems, too. Such as limiting the grades of reporters' (a student reporter has to have average score over 2.0) and unclearness of the budget which the school staff manages, even to the head editors. It may seem more eased off than other schools mentioned above, but HUPS also has walked the same path. Few years ago, the reporters of Oedae Hagbo, our Korean campus newspaper, have been dismissed giving the reason that their grades are not over 2.0 and had stop printing the paper for several months. Also the interference of the managing professor had been a serious problem which has been improved after many struggles. Some of the professors even asked to erase the part of the article if it had criticisms on government or the school.

Campus is somewhat very similar to the society. Like the relationship between the government and the people, the school and the students also have very keen relation. And like the ordinary press, the school press also has the duty to secure the rights of the students to know the truth, indicating the students to the right ways, providing with new informations about school to academic knowledges to them. Not even this, the school press also plays an enormous role in forming a campus culture. Namely it is the most important and unique media to represent the students' interest since it is made by the students.

Therefore oppressing and interfering with the right to edit, just because the articles and the voice of the paper is not agreeable with the school, is same with limiting our fellow HUPSans' right to know severely and driving students out in school management which inevitably has close relations with school development.

Some may think the school authorities' suppression on the school press is just about some other people's problem. But they should know that it is the only communication means between the school and HUPSans. To make a better press and to become free from the university's suppression both the readers and the reporters should remember several things. For the readers, even though there are some disagreeing contents in the article, it is also one's duty to object and give feedback rather than just ignoring the paper. The reporters live on with the readers' affections. And the staff of the press, on the other hand, should remember that it is the HUPSans who they work for, must work to secure their rights to know the truth. Through this, the reporters' can stand up to any unfair oppressions coming from the school if it is happened.

Interview with Kim Sang-jo, professor of Hansung Univ.

# People Complement Chaebol Policy

Recently, there have been many pieces of news about the reformation of chaebol—especially, Samsung, Hyundai, LG, Daewoo, and SK—through mass media. However, the reformation of chaebol seems not to improve yet. It has been one year since the Kim's government was launched and they expressed their intention for reforming chaebol in the meantime. In spite of this intention, now each of the chaebols concentrates on the increasing of their frame through taking over public enterprises or superior companies.

Many economic specialists have pointed out the error that far from reforming chaebols, the government has helped chaebols command major national businesses. In this time, many non-government organizations, such as Citizens' Coalition for Economic Justice (CCEJ) and People's Solidarity for Participatory Democracy (PSPD), open the campaign of chaebol reformation. They announced that they should concentrate on the chaebol reformation in this year because the government didn't reform chaebols actively.

The Argus met Kim Sang-jo, a specialist in the analysis of the chaebol reformation, who is a professor of the Trade Dept. of Hansung University.

**Reporter : How far has the chaebol reformation progressed?**

**Kim :** We can divide the reformation of chaebol into two parts: the nation's top five chaebols—Samsung, Hyundai, LG, Daewoo, and SK, and other 30 enterprises. The 30 enterprises have been reformed in many parts and have made a steady progress. 12 companies among them were under the workout, composition or legal management and the other companies have been under the progress of the restructuring reformation under the press of banks. For example, the Ssangyong group, which was ranked sixth in the economic world before the IMF, sold their major business parts, e.g., the motorcar part to Daewoo and the oil refining part to LG, etc.

On the contrary, the reformation of the big five enterprises hasn't progressed at all. Generally, we evaluate the progress of reformation in terms of three criteria, the



Oh Dong-chun/The Argus

debt ratio, the simplification of business structure and the improvement of management system. However, there were no fruit of reformation in the three areas. Especially, the management system hasn't been changed at all.

**R : What are the problems of the government's reformation policies?**

**K :** To punish the responsible persons, the chiefs of chaebols, severely is the point of the chaebol reformation. The government, however, made the chaebol's status strong and they thought that dig deal is the most important policy for reforming it. Moreover, chaebols thought that if they reform their business structure through dig deal, the government would make up for the result of dig deal.

For example, while the dig deal of semiconductor business between Hyundai and LG was progressing, LG took over Hanaro Communication, the business of communication part. The policy for reforming chaebols promote the increase of the big five groups' sizes and concentrate the national economic power to the big five groups after the IMF.

**R : Would you tell me the solutions for improving the inefficient ways of the reformation policies?**

**K :** When the reformation is under

progress, there is a resistance of the conservatives. At present, the government has not enough support from the people and they didn't take the labor into their base of the support. First of all, the government should recognize that they have to progress the chaebol reformation with the people and the labor.

The Tripartite Commission of Republic of Korea (TCRK) also should operate normally as soon as possible. TCRK is only a discussion place about the problems of the nation's restructuring between the government, companies and labors. The government must strengthen and normalize the function of TCRK and the people and the labor are able to participate in the operation of TCRK essentially.

The reformation should not progress behind the closed doors, which has continued between the government and the big five groups. The government should meet each of the groups and talk over them about the reformation. Moreover, Kim's government has to apply the work out system to the big five groups. It means that the chaebol reformation progresses publicly through the joint creditor financial institutions. The government should also reform the financial part. The financial part is so closely bound up with chaebols.

Especially, the second financial world consisting of insurance or investment trust companies was almost under the chaebols' control.

**R : Recently, there are many activities of the people for reforming chaebols. Would you tell me your opinion about these activities?**

**K :** The people's activities for reforming chaebol improve the insufficient parts of the government policies. In addition, the citizen group can bring the problems of the reformation policies to the government and prevent the regress of the chaebol reformation.

As we know, PSPD started the minority share-holders movement for preventing the chaebol tyranny in management. It has its merits and demerits. This movement was faithful to the logic of the capital market. It, however, didn't include all of chaebol reformation. It is difficult to reflect the opinions of the creditor, the small and medium-sized enterprises and the labor to this movement.

**R : What are the efficient methods for reforming chaebol continuously by citizens?**

**K :** There is a limitation for reforming the chaebol by the citizen groups. The citizens' concern for the continuous reform is necessary. Each of the citizen groups tries to induce the people's participation for the success of the citizen's campaign for the chaebol reform.

They also should solidify with the labor group and induce the labor's movement for the reform. Of course, there are some differences between the citizen's purpose and the labor's one. However, they confirm and recognize these differences and are able to find some efficient methods for reforming chaebols. The citizen groups should make report, analyze and criticize the progress of each of chaebol reforming situations and present the alternative proposals.

The most important thing is that the true chaebol reformation can progress under the citizens' participation and concern.

By Oh Dong-chun

Associate Editor of News Section

### Here & Beyond

## Creation of Boom Leads to Successful Academic Diplomacy



Choi Chang Sung

There are many ways to cooperate with other countries. To increase the understandings between different countries' people and to create close ties with each other, academic exchange plays prominent role. In other words, academic exchange is important because it bears a close relation to the cultural aspects which govern the life style of people. Thus it can have a wide effect on the nation.

Every scholar and student who goes abroad can be a diplomat representing Korea. Spreading ideas that are related to Korea is the way to achieve this task. The fastest way to spread something is to make a 'boom' about Korea in another land. To give an example I would like to share my experience as an academic diplomat in Thailand with the readers.

I went to Thailand last semester during my sabbatical year in a response to an invitation from Burapha University. During my stay, I found professors of this university very cordial to Koreans and eager to learn the Korean language and to teach it to their Thai students.

A Korea Day was held at the university with about 9 thousand people participating. On the day, there were programs such as a

kimchi making contest, an exhibition of Takwondo, a Korean food festival, and the screening of Korean movies. Apart from showing and introducing Korea, there were other events that sought to improve the understanding of our country among Thai students including speech, writing, and drawing contests centered on the topic of Korea.

These results would not have been possible if it were not for the support of the embassy and Korea National Tourism Organization, not to mention the help of many Korea residents in Thailand. At this festival, many Koreans residents in Thailand and even about 10 Thai students wearing our traditional clothes, Hanbok, participated.

This day produced two good results. One was that establishing a Korean majoring course at Burapha Univ. became possible. Like other universities, establishing a new course is very complicated. Even excluding the permission from the government, the text books and curriculum need to be set, and the teachers have to be brought in before hand. In the midst of all these preparations, we received the necessary permission from Thai government.

The other great result was that the scholarships were raised for those who wish to learn Korean. From now on, 5 thousand baht will be given to 8 students in a year. This will definitely promote a willingness to learn our language, and it will advertise Korea, at the same time contributing to the friendly relationship between the two countries.

One thing we have to think about is that this Burapha Univ. is not even our sister school. The invitation and the festival were entirely based on my personal friendship. But through all these consequences, the two schools (HUPS and Burapha Univ.) are planning to sign an academic exchange agreement in this year. With this agreement, the two schools will exchange not only

professors and students, but also treatises and books, and will hold seminars on Thai and Korean Studies in both countries.

Our Thai department, by the way, already has a sister at Chulalongkorn Univ., which is one of the best schools in Thailand. But since the sisterhood was established, no benefits have been visible.

There have been no exchanges of students or professors. This may not only be the problem of our department. We have many sister schools, considering the special features of HUPS. But like Chulalongkorn Univ. there may exist sister schools with no practical interactions.

In having sisterhoods with other universities, I consider the most important element of this exchange is between the students. Students have a potential role in promoting cordial relationships between Thailand and Korea in the future. However in HUPS's case, there aren't sufficient facilities for foreign students. For example, there are several Thai students in our school. Unfortunately, owing to the lack of dormitory space, the students are now home staying in our students' homes. So, even though we want to invite students to our school, the circumstances don't fulfill our wish.

Therefore financial investments in facilities and consistent interest are required from the school authorities for practical exchanges between schools to work. And through this practical sisterhood, a boom could be aired which would lead to successful academic diplomacy.

## Reader's Voice About Festival

The season of the festivals has passed. Generally, many students had waited to visit festivals that are held in many schools. They deeply invited their friends to their festivals and enjoyed it together. Festival gives a kind of pleasure with many kinds of programs. Students prepare some market corners and game sites at many places of the school. They also prepare some performances and displays. Festival helps not only the students but also many people who enjoy it, and uniting their bodies and souls.

But we should think about our festival, named Daedongje (General Campus Festival). Actually, we don't have much freedom to enjoy ourselves at the festival. It is because there are some faults and disadvantages at our festival. For example, many students don't have interests at that so much. So they don't attend at the events well. And the other problem is a shortage of public information of the festival. Though there are many people who have interests at that, it's all in vain if nobody knows about the festival well for the problem of the publicity. But the worst problem is the location of our school. Because the school is far from other many schools in the midtown, it is rather hard for other students to visit us. It makes our festival only a party between us. So we can't find easily the visitors that come to our school.

Now we should think about the real meaning of the festival. Many other schools have each unique theme about their festivals. So they prepare many traditional events and special plans annually. For that people want to visit there and enjoy it. It is also necessary for us to have our own meaning about the festival not just a pleasures to eat and drink but a valuable one that makes people can know well about HUPS. Such trials make our festival more worthy for people to attending. And that is the way for us to have a confidence to make our festival more special and valuable.

Kong Bo-young

Sophomore of English Dept.

The writer is a professor of Thai Dept.



Yang Young-chul / Cartoonist of The Argus



Seeking the solution of lecturers' problems

# Lecturers, Part of the Family

## I. Do you know about the situation of HUFs?

School authorities and the Ministry of Education have demanded that the educational environment of students should be improved. At present, especially, the educational environment of the universities of Korea does not reach the international level. It is the most important thing to improve the educational condition by the supplement of instructors in universities. However, HUFs does not show the attitude to supply enough faculty, especially regular professors who have good qualifications.

Instead of supplement of regular professors, the school authorities have hired part-time lecturers whose payment is much cheaper than that of regular professors.

It is doubt not only the quality of the lecturers but the educated quality itself of HUFs. This condition is not helpful for improving the educational environment of HUFs. Students who have the rights to have instructors with good qualifications should retake their rights. They do not even know how their instructors are hired.

## II. What makes the educational quality lower?

Some students who take minor subjects have complained that most minor subject instructors are part-time lecturers. Sometimes, the contents of the lectures do not satisfy the students. They wonder whether minor subjects can affect the educational environment as can major subjects.

Most students do not know how the school authorities hire part-time lecturers. Usually, part-time lecturers are hired through the recommendations of the regular professors in each department. Because the professors have a right to recommend lecturers, they often recommend their students or acquaintances. Actually, the percentage of the lecturers who graduated from HUFs appears to be over 65% among HUFs' total instructors. In addition, to hire lecturers, the committee of the personnel bureau which is composed of the vice-presidents of the two campuses, the dean of academic affairs, the dean of each college



The desks are insufficient in the study room at Wangsan Headquarters 3rd floor. There is no sufficient space for lecturers.

and 19 professors should be convened.

However, it is rare for the committee to convene to have a conference about hiring.

It is also dubious whether the hiring procedures are objective. Because each department evaluates the qualifications of applicants, there are no objective criteria to verify them. It is possible to change the qualification or examination of appointment at their discretion. For example, the office of General Education has set the schedule of part-time lecturers. Thus it needs a special branch office which takes care of the affairs of lecturers.

## III. Lecturer is also a victim

1. Situation of lecturers in HUFs

In fact, the part-time lecturers are not registered as regular instructors in HUFs.

They cannot receive benefits such as the medical insurance and the guarantee of identification as instructors of HUFs. In addition, the payment is 25,000 won per hour. It is clear that this amount is insufficient to support them or their family for one month. The problem is that it is not

easy for the lecturers to be part-time instructors at other universities. The president of the university can permit them to teach at other universities. However, there is no concrete form about the regulation.

Second, the lecturers cannot participate in making curriculum. Actually it is said that professors make the curriculum without reflecting students' opinions. The lecturers cannot help teaching according to the schedule regardless of the interests of the students. Also they cannot try their own ways of teaching.

The lack of investment in research is also another problem. Research is an important element to improve the quality of regular professors. Actually the result of research is the most important qualification. However, it costs an enormous amount of money for the last several years. Unfortunately, the school authorities do not show any optimistic attitude to the investment in research.

2. Foreign lecturers

Foreign part-time lecturers who teach practical foreign languages are treated worse

than Korean lecturers. Because they are not regular instructors of the university, they do not even receive basic benefits like housing or the medical insurance. A little amount of subsidy for housing is offered. They also pay the cost for the lecture materials.

For example, there is even a regulation which does not allow part-time lecturers to photocopy more than 30 sheets of paper a day. This situation makes the educational quality worse. In addition there is no office which takes care of their business. In HUFs, the Office of Practical English manages the their business, but it needs to strengthen its function. In the case of Yonsei University, they have an independent institution for the practical foreign languages. The institution is operated to make profits and the foundation is helpful for hiring better foreign lecturers and for improving the condition of foreigner instructors.

## IV. What do the lecturers and students want?

Lecturers are not ones who just teaches knowledge but who learn more from the students through the interactions with students. Thus they need opportunities to meet students after the class like regular seminars or teamwork. Especially foreign lecturers need more opportunities to know about Korea. It would be good if the foreign instructors teach language in daily life.

At the same time they can learn about scenes and manners of Korea from the students. The investment in research is also important to improve the educational quality. The school authorities should remember that the main purpose of HUFs is to educate foreign languages and to cultivate international professionals. They should also remember the university is not the place to obtain knowledge only.

By Kim Jin-young  
Reporter of News Section

## Reporter's Note

## Keeping Cultural Diversity

A few days ago, the reporter have visited a video artists club around Hongik University that is regarded as the leader of underground culture in our society. It took quite much time for me to get to their office because the building was located by the roadside, moreover, there was not any kind of doorplate to indicate the place. Arriving there with difficulty, there were only a sheet printed "Here are dreaming people who have organized 100,000 won video festival" attached on the door.

Their small place was equipped with only two computers, one table, a video and a television. That's all. Reporter and the photographer of The Argus felt anxiety, "How could they have planned the video festival and produced experimental films in such needy circumstances". However it was proved that there was no necessity for us to be anxious. While interviewing with a staff of the club, the reporter realized that the important thing is not financial abundance or fully equipped space but an affection toward

the art of their own.

Nowadays there is a lot of talk about a new Korean film called 'Shwiri'. This film has been received favorably by the public as a successful example of Korean visual art.

However what you didn't know was that this film was concocted by the huge capital of chaebol in order to suit people's taste pretending as a benchmark of visual cultural achievement in Korean. We are blindly accepting that what is good visual art is to succeed commercially.

However it must be dangerous when our cultural environment is limited to commercial success disregarding of cultural diversity. Therefore the works accomplished by the sweat of their brow like the pieces of independent artists. With open-minded and critical thinking, we should try very hard to push the boundaries of visual art in Korea.

By Park Jung-young  
Reporter of Culture Section

## Bulletin Board

### Schedule of School Affairs

June 8	Deadline of applications for visiting Alma Mata.
June 11	Final date to hand in reports for submitting evaluation report of 98 latter semester graduation examination.
	Final date to examine the graduation thesis of 98 latter semester
June 15-21	Final term examination of the first semester
June 22	Beginning of summer vacation
June 25	Final date to hand in reports for submitting the report of first semester exam

### Imun Campus

June 25-July 4	Farmer-Student Solidarity Activity in rural districts
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### Wangsan Campus

June 27-July 3	Farmer-Student Solidarity Activity in rural districts
June 12	People's rally to achieve the right to live

Continued from page 1



The singing group, Chungnyun is singing a song of congratulation in the Reunification Song Contest at open theater of Imun campus on May 27th.

The overall Daedongje festival produced a lot of noteworthy achievements. Especially, inhabitants around the campus as well as students were much interested in the "residents-student event". Events of each department, however, were somewhat unsatisfactory because they were rather commercial. And there were not many students from other Univs.

### Wangsan Campus

### Not many students

### Participated in the festival

Daedongje was held from 25th to 28th of May at the Wangsan campus. "It was held to make 7000 HUFsians gather and to conquest the deprived and commercial university culture of today" said the president of the Wangsan GSC, Shin Dong-hun (Hu-94). It will be a progressive step to prepare for the new century, he added.

Starting with a street exhibition and folk music performance the festival continued for four days. Most dongari's performed and exhibited their productions at Student's Hall.

The main theme of the first day was that students and the people could be united into

one. From the second day of the festival each college started to hold some athletic games. On 27th, a film festival was opened at Open theater. Some colleges planned events to lead to the unity of all colleges. They also prepared an event offering food for sale to make profits for each college's operational expenses. It was because the GSC showed an attitude to support the events of small units like departments.

Daedongje was closed with a closing ceremony at Open theater on 28th. During the ceremony each department performed their folk dance which they perform during the World Folk and Culture Festival. For a few minutes, a poem to cherish the memory of martyrs of HUFs for the last 20 years was recited.

To congratulate this festival Hanam Labor Union visited HUFs. The chief of the union, Yang Tae-su, said, "There is no hope if we do not fight." Laborers also participate in the democratic movements of the students actively, he added. The president of the GSC assisted that they would try to solve traffic problems and cut of tuition fee as soon as possible.

Many students didn't participate in Daedongje. It was due to the inconvenience of public transportation and low appropriation. It is clear that the campus festival is not an item of celebration only for HUFsians.

The school authorities announced they are examining the plan which 'farmer-student solidarity activities in rural districts' (the rural activity, *Nonghwal* in Korean) is recognized as the credit on the mid of May. At the earliest, this system will be operated from this summer rural activity, they added. Toward the examination of the authorities, first of all, students regard it is worth welcome. However, there are something we should watch carefully on this plan. Other universities also have been applied to this system from a few years ago, but it had not little ill effects in the rural activity.

Hanyang Univ. had started the credit system firstly in nationwide. The university operated the system from summer of 1995, and about 2000 students took part in the rural activity in July, 1996. Sungkwan Univ. also had taken many students' interest by introducing the plan. So, in the summer rural activity of 1996, 1654 students had participated. In spite of these successful starting,

however, the product was evaluated it was very disappointing. According to the president of each Students Councils at that time, the work efficiency was decreased remarkably than last year. Moreover, many of participants didn't know the importance of after activities, such as teaching

younger students and discussing the problems of rural area with the farmers, and so they couldn't share the farmers' problem. With above examples, here are reasons why HUFs has to consider the rural activity credit plan carefully.

First, most of students know the origin meaning of the activity is 'rural service activity'. But, it is wrong. It is 'the farmer - student solidarity activities', above mentioned. The rural activity is not just the level of 'service' but solidarity place where the students share farmers' problems and they strengthen the unity as two owners among 3 social movement organizations. Therefore, students don't only work or help agriculture. The rural activity has 'the after activities' which the students listen to the farmers' agony and share the rural problem like the farm debt after finishing the work of daytime. In the rural activity, the after activities are regarded most importantly. But, the students who know these facts are not many. If the student take part in the activity for only the credit, this origin

meaning will be discolored, or the ill effect might be brought out.

Secondly, there is a rule about the rural activity. Once the participant take a village, they must make themselves responsible for the village for 2 years or more. If someone among the participants doesn't take part in the activity in next year, another students must make up for the empty. It is not a problem of just 'personnel'. The purpose of the activity is the solidarity with farmer and sharing their problem. Thus, if the member cannot be responsible for 2 year, it equivalent, for example, to hand his resignation without any transfer of business. When the credit of rural activity plan is passed, the number of participants will be different every year. As well as the number, the member might be change frequently because the student will be high the possibility which they determine the participation by their credit.

Once the student take part in the activity, they have to very take care their behavior. The participants must wake up

early however much they may tired. And the rash behavior, the manner of dressing which rural elders bends their brows, a slang word are forbade absolutely. But, like other universities which are operating the credit system on the rural activity, these rules will be hardly kept.

Of course, this

method which give the credit to the worthy activities like the rural activity is good encouragement. But, it necessary many preparations before its operation. First of all, the school authorities should determine about the plan after discussion with GSC and looking into other universities' cases. Not only that, but the control capacity about the participants has been also concerned. If the plan is passed, the participants will increase. It goes without saying that the Students Councils have to pay careful attention to the rural activity to control more students. The most important point is the education. When the credit system will be passed, before the operation, the education about the rural activity should strengthen. Otherwise, precious and worthy activity will be veiled by the credit, and its important meaning might disappear. Only shell is remained without substance.

By Yoon Se-kyong  
Planning Director of The Argus

## FBS Song Contest, Boast Ability

In the Imun campus, 20th FBS (Foreign Studies Broadcasting System) campus song contest was held in the open theater on June 2nd. Nine participant groups performed their music while about 2000 students were watching. After all, the group called "People spending the night" from Sogang Univ. took the grand prize.

9 out 51 teams were selected through the preliminary contest of May 15, which was held in the open theater.

On may 26, the 15th FBS song contest

was held at the open theater on Wangsan campus. Selected 8 teams participated in this contest and many HUFsians watched this event with interest. The first prize was given to the group from Yonsei University 'Ninety Four', and the title of the song was 'Into the Glow'.

FBS song contest heads for both a variety of the pans and the freedom from the frame. However, it is said that there was a commercial intention to draw audience.

## Their Own Female Festival

During Daedongje, the General Coed Council (GCC) prepared three little events for the women of the towns near military camps and the students of Pureun School: publicity campaign, film festival and selling adzuki bean sherbet and Hub (a kind of aromatic).

The publicity campaign has a survey about public opinions which contains a regulation of the arbitrating sexual harassment, and GCC exhibited photographs which showed sexual crimes by US armed forces. Four pieces of movies including 'The Woman

Outside' showed from May 27 to 28 in the welfare building.

The film festival wasn't an efficient event because no many students participated in this program and GCC hadn't publicized the purpose of this subject.

A concerned explained why this festival didn't progress efficiently. She said that the reasons were insufficient preparations, students' indifference about this event, and a low participation rate. And she added, "I will prepare the festival well next time."

## Dormitory Students Became One

Chongrangje, the regular dormitory festival, was held from May 14 to 15 with more than 800 students. Its purposes were to let people know the dormitory, to make harmonious personal relationships, and to share pleasant memories with the community.

There were a lot of events: song festival, OX quiz games, Chinese chess game and Marathon. Also many rock bands and

singers were invited. Many people praised this festival for the power of cohesion among people, but some criticized that there were not many people participating in the games and marathon. They also criticized that after the people had left, the dormitory was messy with cigarette butts, empty bottles and garbages. The staff of the dormitory complained that it took them two days to clean up all the stuff.

# Sound Library Needs Update

*85.8% answer : there are not enough materials for studying in sound library*

## I. Introduction

Have you ever used the sound library? There are many materials for studying foreign language and culture, so the sound library is full of the students who want to study there, everyday.

The sound library is composed of three rooms in Inmun and Wangsan campuses. It keeps 199 seats where students can listen to tapes, and 236 seats where users can view videos and television programs of foreign states in each of the campus. Students also can duplicate materials there anytime.

However, it seems that the sound library didn't satisfied students' requests. There is a white board and it was filled with students' discontent about sound library. In spite of this situation, the school authorities didn't answered sincerely.

So The Argus decided to conduct an opinion survey on HUFs students' ideas about sound library. In this survey, The Argus had separated into three parts. The first part was made to see what is the students purpose to use sound library and how often did they use it. The second part is focused on the environment of sound library. In the last part, we asked about the satellite broadcasting.

## II. Why HUFs use sound library

In the first part, The Argus wanted to know how often did HUFs go to sound library and why they used it.

To the first question, "How often do you visited sound library in a semester?" 29.5% of the respondents remarked 'less than five times', 23.6% of the respondents gave an answer 'not have visited'. 21.8% of the respondents also said 'more than twentieth'.

According to answers of this question, the coefficient of utilization is too low because a surprising 53.1% students had not visited sound library or didn't use frequently in a semester.

The main reason why students didn't visited there is that most students hadn't a chance to use sound library. Especially, the member of natural science and engineering don't know where is sound library. Another reason is students are disappointed in lacking facilities of sound library.

As for the most important question asked in this part of the survey, "Why you visit sound library?" 29.9% of the students remarked 'for listening foreign languages tapes, and 26.1% of the students answered that they visited sound library for doing their homework. Moreover, 19.7% of the respondents gave an answer 'for duplicating materials' and 15.9% of the respondents remarked 'for spending no class time'.

The school authorities also should change duplicating system in sound library. Students indicated that it is complex and took long time to duplicate materials. Moreover, they felt inconveniences during duplicating materials because there were no materials which they wanted. It showed that sound library didn't kept enough materials for students and there was need for simplifying steps of duplicating materials.

## III. HUFs' opinion about the environment of sound library

In this part, The Argus searched for problems of sound library and what students wanted for better sound library. We asked the students about the current situation of materials, facilities.

The first question asked, "What do you think about the current environment of sound library?" more of half respondents chosen 'very dissatisfied' or 'dissatisfied' and 34.7% remarked 'so so'. Only 9.4% of the students gave an answer 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'.

The first dissatisfying reason about the current environment of sound library is that quality and capacity of materials kept in



Monitors in Wangsan campus sound library. Can you believe these monitors are 18 years old?

sound library were in arrears. Also, there were not enough sits to study. A member of computer department said it was difficult to find materials kept there because the information about materials is insufficient. And someone indicated that some facilities are unkind and students are deficient an utilizing awareness.

When The Argus asked students about a feeling of satisfaction of materials kept in sound library, 50.8% of the respondents chosen 'very dissatisfied' or 'dissatisfied' and 40.6% selected 'so so'. Only 7.6% of the students remarked 'satisfied' or 'very satisfied'. It showed that most students feels problems of materials and want to new one.

To the question, "What are problems of materials kept in sound library?" 46.9% selected 'insufficiency of materials' and 38.9% said that there were no newly materials. This result pointed at the fact that sound library hasn't gratified essential requests of students. Especially, 34.9% of the students said that they needs foreign images which are not yet introduce to Korea. In addition, 28.2% of the respondents are in need of the high-tech items like CD-ROM. This statistic reflected that sound library didn't prepare the newest materials at a proper time.

Many student were angry that facilities which set up in sound library are very lagging behind. Actually, facilities are too old and ear phone or headphone are not suited user. In addition, they answered that the first problem of facilities is the bad quality of sound during playing a tape. Some of them also complained of frequent breakdown. In spite of frequent hindrance, the school authorities didn't repair broken machine at the right moment.

## IV. The actual of telecommunications satellite

In the last part, The Argus researched recognition about the telecommunications satellite (TS).

To the question, "How often you use TS?"

The marvel is that 68.2% of the respondents replied that they didn't have used TS or selected 'less than fifth'. And than The Argus asked them what they think about the surrounding of TS. 76.1% of the students gave an answer 'dissatisfied' or 'so so'. So we questioned them why they dissatisfied the surrounding of TS. A almost half of the students expressed their complaint that the arrangement of foreign programs focus on the news programs. This answer showed that students want to more diverse programs. Some also explained badness of a earphone or a small size of television.

## V. For the better sound library

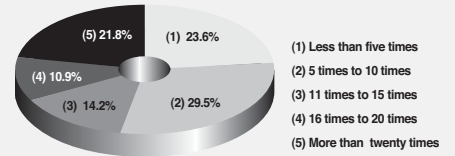
Most respondents dissatisfied the environment of sound library. Moreover, the main reasons why many students didn't use sound library are insufficient materials and old facilities. In addition, some students, especially freshmen, did not know well where is sound library and what is the function of that. It is very serious problems that the authorities did not care about the essential surrounding of sound library.

47.5% of the students said that the school authorities should establish more sound library in the each of colleges. It means students request the better environment for studying foreign language and culture. First of all, the authorities should prepare new materials and repair broken facilities immediately. And then, they also should listen with attention about students' requests and opinions continuously.

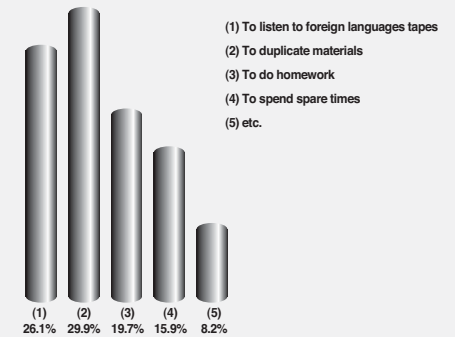
The sound library is very important establishment to study foreign language and culture as central library in HUFs. The school authorities should invest sufficient money and efforts for the future of HUFs.

A total of 181 HUFs, 2% of all school students, responded.

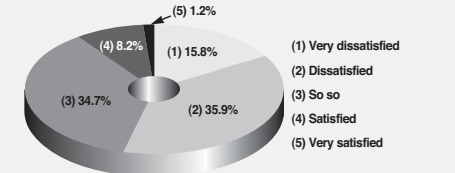
## 1. How often do you visit sound library in a semester?



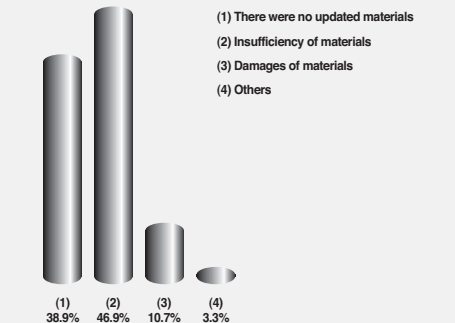
## 2. Why do you visit sound library?



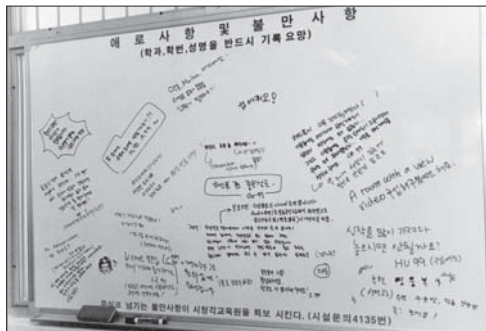
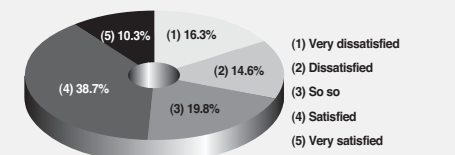
## 3. What do you think about the current environment of sound library?



## 4. What are the problems of materials kept in sound library?



## 5. What do think about the surrounding of telecommunications satellite?



The white board in the sound library is full of student's requests and complaints.

## OPINION

### Shame on School Facility

The sound library could be an indispensable institution to the students who study foreign languages. Especially because there are many students who study foreign languages in our school, our school should offer the sound library under a good system for the students. However, to my sorrow, many students seldom use the system because of the problems which the sound library has.

First, the computers which are placed in front are too old models. Their reference speed is so slow and they can only read the class numbers. If you use the computer, you have to wait long and if it is the first time you using, it is not easy to find out the data you want.

Secondly, there are not enough data about many countries. Our school has so many majors that other schools do not have, therefore we should have more data for the special majors. Moreover, the data are obsolete and out of date. We need more updated data.

Next, the seats are exorbitantly insufficient. By last year, we had just 20 seats for watching the videos. This year, we have got another sound library in the basement of the library building but

considering the whole amount of the students in our school, we still feel the deficiency.

Lastly, I want to talk about the sound proofing of the sound library. In a word, it is very poor. When you record your speech on a tape, the speech of one who seat next to you is recorded, too. Actually, I have an experience.

All the reasons of above, the sound library is not very helpful to us. At the beginning of the found, the sound library was the ultramodern that only our school has. But now, many other school has sound libraries and theirs are much better than ours. I think, our school did not invest satisfactorily to the sound library to upgrade for the students. As a result our institution is falling behind and loosing the availability.

Our school has to invest thoroughly to the sound library for the students and the prosperity of our school.

By Cha Sang-eum  
Sophomore of Chinese Dept.

### It's Time for Change

The sound library, which are one of characteristic places in HUFs, are locate at fourth floor at college of western language. There are sound library with seating accommodation for 146 and video library for 60. A lot of HUFs, including me, have used it as a learning language space, and is offered a significant relaxation space.

But, their own functional structure have diminished by the diffusion of many-sided multimedia and, also various problems have brought to their outworn equipment lately.

However, there is a decisive reason about their deterioration. That is exactly the expansion and popularization of the Internet. Internet means the worldwide network of computer links which allows computer users to connect with computers all over the world.

Through the personal computer, most students can learn and study English more easily, also it is possible to listen on original-language at home via Internet. Therefore, sound and video library, which have been an analogue type up to now, have to be changed computerized multimedia system of digital type. Since

digital type, for example, CD-ROM or DVD-ROM, is superior than audio and video tape in sound, video quality and search speed. And most important thing is digital type system is possible to get real-time educational information.

Our Educational institution didn't grope for anything until the summit of students inconvenience so far. Of course, I knew these changes are not easy one and needs a lot of money to change from old system to new one.

But, it's time to change. Just this time, special regard should be paid to the fact that our outmoded system have to changed from analogue type to digital prior to student's demand for change. I'm sure this is our HUFs's desire for our HUFs's prosperity. I also want that HUFs lead our society in the new century through the high-tech sound library.

By Jeong Hwan-jun  
Senior of Mathematics Dept.



Looking inside the committee of people's rights and liberalization for prisoners of conscience

# Era of People Achieving Potentials

A pioneer on the reform of Korean society means to take the initiative on changing social roles. The *Minkwon-kongdaewi* (committee of people's rights and liberalization for prisoners of conscience) has undertaken a vehement struggle against the Kim Dae-jung regime for the sake of getting the concept of 'people' ingrained on the psyche of every person in Korea.

People are now mourning all over the country. On account of the government's lack of understanding and sincere care for the poor, people lose job, even friend and family, so they suffer from both physically and emotionally.

Considering the severe reality, the *Minkwon-kongdaewi* has been promoted around the 5 slogans such as "The withdrawal of NSL, Abolishment of illegal regulation concerning the Korean Federation of Generation Students Councils (Hanchongnyon) as well as guarantees for the movement of civilian unification by Pyumminmyon, releasing all prisoners of conscience and getting rid of the security law."

As for The Argus, it intends to put a strong emphasis on the activities of the *Minkwon-kongdaewi*, a new paradigm for social change holding a meeting with the top executive activist, Lee Sang-jun.

**Reporter: What are the main streams of movement that the *Minkwon-kongdaewi* do?**

**Lee Sang-jun:** First of all, we consider the present regime to be the one which doesn't stop its brutality concerning the student, worker, farmers' movement.

The regime show its legitimacy in the National Security Law, which is based on the main ruling tool, taking advantage of the power. However, their logic and coherence doesn't agree with the National Constitution "Koreans have the right and freedom to hold a rally, press within the line of law and the right to keep his or her conscience in the face of physical power".

So, we are fighting against this reality, that we will give Koreans freedom for the people. Then, we will pursue the continuing movement achieving solidarity between such organizations as Hanchongnyon, the National Federation and Korean Confederation of Trade Union until our will is met. Particularly, this year, we are focusing on the reunification between the two Koreas as well as the renovation of the student movement.

**R: What is the *Minkwon-kongdaewi*'s role with regard to student movement?**

**L:** As people generally know, the top executive meeting of Hanchongnyon for setting the whole plan and schedule held on the 17th of April can't be opened by the



Members of Minkwon-kongdaewi protesting in front of Seoul Station.

suppression of the regime. This manifests that even Kim Dae-jung takes the same path that former regimes had taken. There is no every reason why the regime should block this meaningful ceremony that the Hanchongnyon gave birth to the new president and announced that the Hanchongnyon has a right to say that the U.S. has to leave peacefully.

We are in great rage that the regime infringes on the human rights of people. This reality can't be seen from any other countries in the world.

From the 28th to the 30th of May, there is a launching ceremony of the Hanchongnyon. We are scheduled to help the Hanchongnyon to get a breakthrough in the reform of the student movement this year. You know, there have been a lot of criticism that the Hanchongnyon must be changed from top to bottom. It is losing its raison d'être, and its effect on the people is decreasing. These facts can't be overlooked. The leaders of Hanchongnyon have to seek mutual channels to change their opinions and reconsider its deeds which have looked down on subdivisional members. Then, the impact of uniting the two units is able to be maximized. In addition, not to mention Hanchongnyon, we have helped the KCTU and Korean Federation of Farmer Union. In the long run, we can all get together more strongly in the face of the regime's worst threat and attack.

**R: Would you like to express your thoughts on the policy of human rights as the Kim Dae-jung administration takes office?**

President Kim Dae-jung shows his will to reform the poor condition of human rights in Korea. He used to say that he will be the

president of human rights. To our dismay, he broke his promise. He is a liar. Look at the statistical figures released from the civilian side. Triple number of prisoners of conscience get incarcerated without any reasonable grounds. This is another massacre of a regime in history as if a Nazi got the German military to kill hundreds of thousands of Jews because they have different race and religion. The Kim Dae-jung regime may as well remove the National Security Law.

**R: What kinds of activity on solidarity does the *Minkwon-kongdaewi* do?**

**L:** We are in the process of achieving basic communication with other foreign civic groups.

For example, we have formed a sister relationship with the Japanese and German civic groups. Also, we have opened seminar and policy discussion with them. In addition, we have opened the web-site which represents the introduction and notification by each month's movement calendar.

**R: Would you tell me about some of the achievements that the *Minkwon-kongdaewi* has gained?**

**L:** We can call ourselves, a civilian entity for people's right. From early period, as soon as the Korea became divided between North and South in 1953, there was no concept of a civilian entity for its power and identity. In light of this, we, the *Minkwon-kongdaewi* established it. On the other hand, before we establish the solidarity movement with other groups both inside and outside Korea, we should have made a stronger systematic struggle. We couldn't confirm a clear connection between the theory and practical movement. Those will be improved depending on how much we are ready to

have an open mind, a positive attitude of struggle, as well as the way we ceaselessly see to it that Korean society has its own contradiction, which can be described as the following- First, we have to suffer the tragic separation with our brothers owing to the subordination by the U.S. and Soviet Union. Second, we have to make a great effort to have foreign influence removed from the Korean peninsula.

**R: Does the *Minkwon-kongdaewi* have any plans in the near future?**

**L:** We are now adopting the procedure of 7.4 co-declaration between the two Koreas. So, this will enable Korea to make mutual communication possible between the two Koreas. At last, it can achieve a positive relationship and atmosphere between the two Koreas.

The *Minkwon-kongdaewi* is now trying to make the nationwide network movement. In Pusan, there is already another *Minkwon-kongdaewi*. This move will be increasing incessantly as the people express their outrage opinions toward Kim Dae-jung administration.

As a radical militant entity, there is even a saying, "Where there is a struggle, there is a *Minkwon-kongdaewi*". It has taken various actions to resist the power, which infringes on people's rights and freedom to live.

Koreans have been taken in by the DJ administration, actually showing a strict stance towards the laborers and middle class.

No matter how the Kim Dae-jung regime begins its management of the nation with the slogan of "government of the people, the second attempt at nation building, leaps towards another miracle", actually, there is much more innocence to be endured from the National Security Law (NSL) than the former regime.

As the swift flow of International Monetary Fund (IMF) beats the minimum of people's hopes to live as well as the rich, Koreans have now changed their attitude towards the Kim Dae-jung regime.

The DJ administration wants the people to hand over the trouble, derived from the cold-wave of unemployment following the reckless restructuring as though the smart orators speak fluently with a great sense of rhetoric in front of the crowd in ancient Greece. However, it is wondering how can this belief be lasting?

By Lee Chang-nam

Associate Editor of National Section

## THE EYES OF THE ARGUS

### Time for Watering Stock Market

Korean share prices rallied to a record high point, remaining a strange phenomenon. It is no more a strange phenomenon to find young students looking up stock information through the computer.

To encourage future customers, a security company planned 'Cyber Investment Competition' with about 17,000 students applying in March. Superior students turned out noteworthy gains though it's mainly because they choose cheap risk-takers in the bullish market.

Even though a lucky situation was made from the will of heaven and high earnings contribute to the riskless investment, cyber-money, hotheaded students are gripped by dreams of getting money quickly. For many Koreans who were educated to set high value on the virtue of saving, to see house wives and farmers attending investment may be a unfavorable accident. Those students were also criticized as a news report has it that some of them even invest their rent and drop classes.

The history of the Korean stock market is not long and is still in a maturing process. Not knowing the importance of free market economy, former military governments had ill-used the system.

For example, the ruling party supported the stock market intentionally to gather votes in every election campaign satisfying speculators. The government-made stock point is to plunge as the invisible hand starts performing afterwards. After the election, enormous people lost their money again and got more tax burdens. No wonder people don't trust the stock market any more.

Instead, the government strengthened the public relations on saving. The Savings day was established and all people, including elementary school students, were encouraged to save more money.

Every step of people received prizes in the mass-media. The relatively high saving rate was considered as a shortcut for an advanced country.

Contrary to the rosy promise of the government, however, there is one thing people didn't know. From the economic point of view, saving money at that time was rather irrational. The interest rate was set too low to support enterprises, which means a serious loss for the innocent. In other words, people were utilized to provide their future profits for some chaebols.

The result of losing trust was expensive. Some people working in stock companies manipulated the prices of stock.

Lack of a supervisory committee enabled the management to decide on their own judgments. Though some of them possess only 5 percent of the portfolio, chairmen who were not on the list of chaebols acted as if they were the owner of subsidiaries, using funds recklessly.

Now the key for the flower of capitalism to bloom depends on people. Everyone worries the market is rather overheated. However, no one has the right to teach others to attend or not. What kind of money they invest, it's on their responsibility. The best way to drive out speculative groups is to build a free market system as soon as possible. Excessive investment is sure to disappear as the temporary bubble vanishes.

Apart from superficial prejudice, reasonable understanding is needed. People want to learn about the stock market like never before. Like saving, securities are only a measure for enterprises to collect needed fund. Even elementary students and old people may know the stock market through which they see the changing world.

To buy stocks is to become the master of the company, which needs an active attitude. Shareholders should cooperate to ensure their profits and supervise the management. Reducing excessive debts, changing the owner-centered stipulation and prompting restructuring will do good both for the shareholders and the company itself.

By Yoon Young-nam

Editorial Consultant of The Argus

## V/I/E/W M/A/R/K/E/T

### Korean Economy, First Catch Its Hare



Ha Jeung-hun

Hard evidence of Korean economy recovery is emerging at last, with GDP growth rate turning positive for the first time since the economic collapse sparked by the 1997 currency crisis. The economy, as measured by real GDP, expanded by a stronger-than-expected 4.6% y-o-y, after contracting 5.3% y-o-y in 4Q 98, presenting clear evidence that the economy is rapidly recovering. On the production side, there were strong gains in the manufacturing (+10.7%) and services (+6.6%) industries, which offset further contractions in the agricultural and construction sectors. While the expansion in manufacturing output, largely reflected stock rebuilding (inventories subtracted 5.6 percentage points from GDP growth in 1998), there are promising signs that the expansion will be sustained, for there was a sharp revival in consumption. Private consumption increased by 6.3% y-o-y, a major turnaround from the 6.9% slump in 4Q 98. Also on the demand side there was an

unexpected 12.9% y-o-y surge in machinery and equipment investment. However, a 13.7% decline in construction investment fell by 4.3% y-o-y, though a marked improvement from the 17.9% drop in 4Q 98. Reflecting the recovery in domestic demand, imports surged 27.5% y-o-y, outstripping a 12.4% increase in exports. Consequently, the trade sector was a drag on growth for the first time since the crisis. The engine of overall growth has shifted from the external sector to domestic activity. Overall, while the economy is clearly recovering, I would argue that the y-o-y growth rate overstates the pace of recovery, as it has been boosted by a weak base year effect (real GDP fell 3.6% y-o-y in 1Q 98). Certainly the level of seasonally adjusted real GDP is still below pre-crisis levels. In 1Q 99, the draw-down of inventory was equivalent to 4.5% of GDP, significantly slower than the 9.9% in 1Q 98. With the economy having bottomed, I expect inventory de-stocking to come to a halt, and become the primary 'engine of growth' for Korea.

The operating environment has undoubtedly improved, with lower interest rates, an increase of money supply and fiscal expansion, so companies and economy can begin to show signs of recovery.

However, looking ahead, it is worth recalling that there remain a number of obstacles to growth. First, the outlook for exports remains uncertain, especially if the US economy - Korea's largest export market - starts to slow. And the won seems too strong.

While the MOFE is also concerned about the adverse effects on exports from the won being too strong, it seems there is simply too much foreign currency liquidity in the system for the BOK to drive the won stronger in line with JPY/USD. Second, with excess capacity in the domestic economy, the recovery in overall investment is likely to be sluggish, especially given that the chaebol are busily trying to reduce their debt levels. The chaebols have to reduce their debt/equity ratio to 200% by the end of this year. Therefore, they do not have any

capacity to increase their investment spending. Third, the financial sector remains severely depressed and banks continue to ration credit.

Although, Korean government thinks the financial sector's restructuring is almost finished, I think, there remains much things to do such as how to resume their financial intermediary function. And forth, significant chaebol restructuring lies ahead, a development that is likely to keep the unemployment rate a fairly high level, and could spark renewed social unrest. Overall,



With the Korean economy being boomy lately, many housewives are buying various life commodities.

the pace of restructuring is the most important thing to keep the growth momentum.

Without reforming and improving fundamentals, the growth momentum may lose steam again once the current statistical rebound has passed. Strong GDP growth and a buoyant stock market, unfortunately, can provide strong incentives to be complacent toward structural reform.

Among these problems, I will concentrate on the issue of unemployment and labor disputes. First, the unemployment rate fell by more than expected in April to 7.2%, down sharply from 8.1% in March and 8.7% in February, but it is still three times higher than its level before the crisis. The steep decline in unemployment is partly due to the fact that economy is growing again, but it is also due to seasonal factors: typically, new graduates that entered the workforce searching for jobs in February and March have found jobs by April.

Certainly, the often overlooked but arguably more important seasonally adjusted unemployment rate was unchanged from March at 6.7%, but it too is well down from its high of 8.6% in July 1998. Looking ahead, while the economic recovery is likely to gain momentum, I do not expect the unemployment rate to continue to fall as its current pace; it may soon start to stabilize. Corporate sector restructuring is still in the early stages, especially among the chaebol. For example, Samsung, the 3rd largest chaebol, recently announced plans to cut 12,600 jobs, or one tenth of its workforce by

the end of the year. Second, the trend in labor-management relations set during 1998 is likely to continue in 1999. In particular, we can predict a further reduction in the number of labor disputes. This is because labor disputes will be limited to cases where full-time workers are laid off and where employment is not guaranteed following a merger and acquisition (M&A) of two companies.

The grounds for labor disruption over wages or welfare provisions are now very weak indeed. On the other hand, however, even though labor disputes over layoffs and refusal to guarantee continued employment after M&As are likely to be less frequent, they are expected to be more aggressive and lengthy: especially for blue collar workers. Nevertheless, the adverse effects of layoffs will be weakened after 1999 and increasing stability in the labor market is envisaged.

It seems we have the first "V-shaped" recovery in Asia. Given that there is still considerable scope for inventory de-stocking to slow down, output growth in the coming months could actually accelerate further. The risk now is that the government, unnerved by the rapid growth, may decide to take its foot off of the fiscal and monetary gas pedals, and miss a golden opportunity to regain the sustainability of growth.

The writer is a Research Fellow of Daewoo Economic Research Institute

Reporting on the condition of Pureun School

# Innocence Seized by Political Gain-Loss Relation

## I. Introduction

Dark cloud is hung over Song-nam city. A building which is seen as grotesque, is situated on the edge of the right side of the big road on the way to Song-nam bus terminal which is nearby Moran (a local place in Song-nam city). Around this building, there were several children who were playing baseball showing their faces full of smiles and liveliness, which is as likely as not, suppressing sad memories. They are children of parents who have had to face the tough life, one analogy being applied to this case: "The gods send the nuts to those who have no teeth".

People here in Song-nam city would have got through many difficulties from the worsening life conditions to decreased support from the city.

The majority of Song-nam citizens of the low class have taken occupy jobs where their employers expect them to do their most to fulfill the employer's needs in the field of construction and 3D jobs (symbolize three tendencies, dirty, danger and difficult).

The building that The Argus wished to feature was the Pureun school where children who don't have enough facilities are educated and raised in a hospitable environment in the aftermath of the harsh economic crisis.

## II. Realities of Pureun School

This school was founded in October, 1998 with the intention of resolving the grave matter, unemployment, which has already exceeded the 4 million mark the government expected.

In the classroom of Pureun School, there were many elementary and middle school students who had no choice but to stay there. Most of them are now suffering from many disorders both within and outside of the school. Some students are dragging their feet on the issue that the Pureun School is only cantors to the needy and disadvantaged.

At home, children in Pureun School have experienced a more tragic life than their parents with alcoholic father hitting their children for no reason. So mothers frequently leave home or abandon their lives

losing faith amid all the difficulties, frequent conflicts, and economic instability.

A child wondering aged 8 is eating his meal at the edge of the classroom alone, with a gloomy face. He is wondering whether his mother will recover from the injury she received at the working place. He has no one to raise and protect him. He just reacts by weeping while he is eating supper. In the meantime, his female teacher comes to him with an amiable and bright gesture to relieve him and give him a rest for a while. She also doesn't forget to teach him manners when he is eating something in this school, all of the children learn how to behave themselves in front of the adults. At mealtime, they stand in line for their meals and express their gratitude with one word "thank you".

A teacher said that these children are the ones who couldn't be educated by their parents as shown by their dialogue and the concept of manners each of them expresses. So, teachers at this Pureun School are taking good care of them on these points. Also, they are giving many parents who lost their jobs, opportunities to make them work in the company through cooperation with companies which need workers.

The headquarters of Pureun school has recently been in a state of suppression from Song-nam city.

As a result, they are endangered of losing their nest where they have been made to study and support the food for nothing because the City Hall of Song-nam means to take tough measures to expel many children from class. For example, Song-nam city made another Pureun school close its doors without legitimate grounds in Sandaewon-dong, an official said that we grant favor to one group adding that this place is for special events and that Song-nam city will make use of it for some special purpose. So about 120 children had to be sent out of the classroom despite the cold winter. Who in the world can commit this kind of inhuman deed? Parents and teachers were trying to make the conversation with Song-nam city, however, their response was always such a nuisance, as the habitual liar makes the same mistakes



Children are giving meals to their fellows at supper time.

or disregards them later on. Many children have written several letters to make their reality known to the officials in Song-nam.

To their dismay, they just give a simple notice of receiving those letters to the children without any conciliatory or relieving words or help.

In another breakthrough which is a moderate act of rage and a righteous procedure to submit the proper document to Song-nam city which contains the severe conditions of Pureun School and its proper demand to support the government grant from the bureau of unemployment overcoming the movement on the date of the 6th of March in front of the City Hall of Song-nam, Song-nam city already thinks of this reasonable procedure rally as a kind of illegal protest that makes the City Hall and riot police of Song-nam disorganized and compromised for several hours.

By dint of this physical collision, approximately 30 people who are parents of children and construction workers got injured by the police's reckless attack with batons and shields.

Some were hospitalized. After this rally, Song-nam city issued a warrant for 13 people who took part in that rally, with the sterling logic which says 'these people have broken the law of rallies and obstructed public works and have attacked riot police with weapons'. Already 3 persons have been thrown into jail, the rest are now protesting in the Myung-dong cathedral church from the 22nd of April to the present.

The head of Song-nam Pureun School, Jung Hyung-ju reveals his position that he doesn't understand why Song-nam city has suppressed Pureun School. He said "We have 5 schools in Song-nam dong, Pundang and Sangdaewon dong as well as Yongsin city.

Most of those have never received unreasonable disadvantageous treatment from the public office of that local area".

Meanwhile, Song-nam city shows by its rhetoric that they aren't able to control all these matters which is particular as far as Pureun School is concerned. They said that it is actually difficult to give some special benefits to Pureun School.

To analyze this matter in depth, the mayor of Song-nam city is concerned about the enrollment of NCNP (National Congress for New Politics). On the contrary, the chief of Pureun school, Jung Hyung-ju enters National Federation (NF), the nation's most traditionally radical group.

The Song-nam mayor, Kim Byung-ryang sees Pureun School as a threat to his political life, so, in a way both cunningly and clandestinely, Song-nam city has made excluded Pureun School from the government supporter.

## III. Conclusion

It is preassumed that most of the Song-nam citizens now consider the mayor to be a gambler involved in political power games, predominantly overwhelming the weak side of a progressive field by means of his position of high office. In some senses, this is totally wrong that the representatives of the nation can do such selfish things. Here is the fundamental fact that the Pureun School case can be solved by making clear and transparent of political graft. This case shows that political reform is urgently needed in Korea. Next year, Korean will vote on candidates, in light of Pureun School, people had better choose the best candidate no matter what region or party the candidate represents.

By late afternoon, several groups of children are preparing to go to home. They are all smiling as they are never likely to experience the tough life, their parents are now experiencing. Teachers are also ready to call it a day. They may not know what's going to happen but to them, just the fact that they live a happy life in this world is more important than all the jewels or money in the world. They are full of love, concern and sincerity. The Pureun School is on the verge of closing its doors to prepare for a brighter future.

By Lee Chang-nam

Associate Editor of National Section

## Media Reading

## Yellow Journalism Loses Its Way

In general, public media, especially, the press has a duty to observe the society from top to bottom without any subjective opinions. However, journalists haven't been able to report some issues based on the fact, but instead they have had a tendency to see things according to personal belief or indirect faith on their own.

To our dissatisfaction, yellow journalism does not follow the objective of reporting. Everybody knows the press cannot dispense with the money, however, reporters ought to acknowledge the gravity of their communicative role as an informers or messengers no matter what area of the press works for.

The recent case of what we called 'O yang' (a woman who used to be a Miss Korea) is the hottest issue that people from young to old have experienced watching a famous video tape, which shows a pornographic scene between Miss O and an unidentified man.

To look into the distribution of this tape makes us more disappointed in that the press has functioned a major killer who uses primitive methods of reporting without making the source and information on this case clear.

As soon as the story of 'O yang' came out in the yellow papers, most people shook their head and asked how in the world can this story be a true? Nevertheless, they enjoyed watching this video tape without any moral hesitation.

Most people, even the one who rank high in this society have watched this porno tape, and speak ill of Miss O how she can do this, dirty deed as a public figure of Korea?

In light of this, the writer wants to tell Koreans: Look at yourselves in the mirror. In a nutshell, the 'O yang' case may be a kind of malicious rumors, derived from someone who wanted to make Miss O lose face. Afterward, yellow journalism wouldn't limit an infant in its level of reporting. They seem to have no ability to aim at her than attacking in the style of their own rhetoric.

Take any paper such as the Yonsei Journal (a paper which only deals with the stories about popular stars), Sports Journals and even including central daily newspapers. These papers haven't kept the way of fair reporting on this issue, that is, they have only dealt with the fact of this tape being made and with criticism about Miss O. They imply she has the fever of sex and an aptitude for being a prostitute. So, Miss O becomes a sacrifice made use of by the senseless witch-hunters whom may include, most Koreans.

As to the yellow journalism, given the examples such as sport magazine, talent news or similar media that stand for public entertainment, these should have gotten equipped with the flexible principles, although it has a original segmentation of making people know the stories or episode of the popular stars.

Namely, the yellow journalism must contain the contents of keeping mass people on being a position of Watch Dog, which can function as a master of the democratic society and main leading role to draw the road of press, which it is going, to be a positive public culture maker of making progress the nation.

Koreans should have been careful about criticizing Miss O by making her out as a prostitute. On the contrary, people have an important role to condemn such foolish and childish yellow journalism.

People must not forget the duty to avoid yellow journalism in their daily life, simply by not buying yellow paper.

The yellow journalism, from now on, should keep on a fair eye on seeing some issue, especially, as for the popular stars, yellow papers must deal with them with a formula of fact-checking, so the yellow journalism filed can make itself get the righteousness on its every reporting.

By Lee Chang-nam

Associate Editor of National Section

## Sacrificed Once Again

There was a physical collision between members of National Federation of Army Violence Sacrifice Family (NFAVSF) and armed riot police in front of the Ministry of Defense in downtown Seoul.

While striking towards the government on the 2nd of June, about 300 militant police were abruptly putting down protesters on the grounds of not informing the fact of holding this rally and several recommendation such as tents or vehicles in nearby police station.

This matter has dragged behind since the time of military regime on the allegation of the matter of involving in the conflicts with mysteriously killed people by the manipulation of the Ministry of Defense, that is likely to turn out to be indirectly true or

vague according to the source of some activist on this phenomena.

In the course of this rally, the chairman of NFAVSF, Lee Hye-sook made clear that official in Yongsan police station, Oh Ji-hyung has to apologize to suppress our family without proper reasons.

In the meantime, people who were trying to defend this blockade, were arrested by armed riot police.

The heavy force of riot police became weakened by 10 o'clock p.m., in the long run, several families were lying on the street without any power to stand with saying "Alas".



A teacher is teaching at the classroom of Pureun School.

Lee Chang-nam / The Argus

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# Tiananmen Spurs Dissident Crackdown

*With June 4th Massacre approaching, human rights have been a luxury in China*

## I. Preface

With the 10th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square crackdown approaching, China has been launching a new crackdown on dissidents in an attempt to ensure that the 10th anniversary of the Tiananmen Square democracy protests passes quietly.

However, there are already signs that opposition leaders will not pass the day, June 4th, quietly. Already, fifty Chinese dissidents have submitted an application to hold a public gathering on the eve of the anniversary. The protests marking the 10th anniversary of the Tiananmen crackdown on pro-democracy activists in Beijing were already held not only in Beijing but also in Hong Kong.

Furthermore, the 50 signatories to the application requested permission to gather at a municipal park on June 3rd, one day before the anniversary of the People's Liberation Army's (PLA) repression of the pro-democracy protests. But, permission is not easily granted.

The Chinese authorities have driven their force to maintain stability at all costs during the Tiananmen anniversary. Their renewed efforts to crush dissent have included stepping

up police surveillance. As is done each year in the weeks leading up to June 4th, dissidents across the country have been questioned and detained by police.

## II. Tiananmen Square crackdown

Remembering the victims of June 4th is a painful memory to some who eyewitnessed the Chinese People's Liberation Army's assault on Beijing beginning on June 3rd, 1989. Many were killed and wounded in Tiananmen Square. The Tiananmen Gate and the adjacent Tiananmen Square were the scene of student-led democracy protests in 1989 and Chinese troops killed hundreds to retake the square. Besides, a lot of students and people who participated in the democracy demonstrations were detained by the police.

Hundreds and possibly thousands of people were killed when Chinese troops crushed a month-long series of demonstrations demanding greater freedoms and attacking government corruption.

The death toll estimated by the government is set at 300, including soldiers and civilians. But, reliable figures from numbers collected at hospitals say a total of several

thousand people may have killed. The reports show that the Square was swimming in blood and as many as ten thousand were killed when the troops turned against demonstrators.

As the troops charged toward Tiananmen, the number of sons and daughters of China stripped of their 'right to exist' increased. They were determined to shout for their freedom and they did not fear for what would happen to them. Their belief in democracy was strong.

However, the reality of what they had witnessed began to be obscured by politics even as it was happening; the individuals killed and wounded became disputed statistics in a debate over how many died, where they died and whether the military crackdown was justified.

The Chinese government has adopted a policy of forbidding discussion and making people forget June 4th. With the passage of time, the warmth and solicitude of people felt for the families of victims has grown increasingly sparse, while the longing for lost loved ones can be suffocating. Dissidents have long called on Beijing to change its verdict that the protest was an anti-government rebellion that needed to put down with force.

Chinese authorities have never allowed anniversaries of the army assault on democracy protesters in Tiananmen Square in 1989 to be publicly marked. This year, Chinese leaders are especially anxious, hoping it passes without incident. What they really fear is the possibility that any public commemoration could touch off open displays of dissatisfaction over factory closures and rising unemployment, sully the buildup to celebrations planned for 50 years of Communist Party rule on October 1st.

## III. Political freedom in China

The issue of the Tiananmen Square crackdown in 1989 has not been openly discussed in the public

because Chinese authorities have been sensitive to the issue of human rights. In spite of attempts to bring democracy to China, the rights of Chinese people are not fully protected yet. For example, to hold a rally, demonstrators need permission from the authorities after a complicated process of application.

Following the massive 1989 democracy demonstrations, China introduced the National Demonstration Law, requiring all citizens wishing to form a demonstration to apply with local police five days in advance. Nonetheless, permission is rarely granted to prospective protestors and authorities have continually reaffirmed their intention to keep stability during the 10th anniversary of Tiananmen crackdown.

In a recent national conference, China's top prosecutor, Han Zhubin, called for a crackdown on 'all criminal activities that endanger state security,' the Communist Party newspaper People's Daily said. Han also called for vigilance against 'enemy forces at home and abroad' - an apparent reference to political dissidents - as well as against ethnic separatists. He also ordered a crackdown on terrorist activities and religious activists who threaten state security, possibly pointing to separatists in Tibet and in the western Muslim region of Xinjiang who oppose Chinese rule. These moves show the viewpoint of Chinese leaders, and their fear that demonstrators will take the anniversary as an opportunity to incite disturbances and sabotage.

Human rights in China have always been a sensitive issue. Many people are still being arrested for not having the same political belief as the government. In other words, political freedom in China is rare. Although the situation in China has improved a lot in many ways, still political freedom and the rights to speak and publish are not granted.

For instance, Cao Jiahe, Gao Wei and Yu Zhenbin had been detained while attempting to distribute leaflets calling on the central government to pay reparations to the families of the victims of the 1989 crackdown. A lot of student leaders of the 1989 protests were silently taken by the police without any notice. Dissidents including democracy activists were detained by the police and held under 24-hour surveillance.

Since June 4th, the Chinese government has talked constantly about respecting its citizens' 'right to exist'. Yet ten years ago guns and tanks deprived countless outstanding young Chinese men and women of their 'right to exist' in a single night. This is nothing but hypocrisy.

## IV. Summing up

The central authorities fully supported the 'patriotic' anti-NATO demonstrations, frequently violent in nature, which occurred at American and British mission across China following the May 7th bombing. Dissidents blamed the Chinese government for cynically allowing angry protests against NATO while forbidding commemoration of those who died in the bloody crackdown of 1989.

It is said that the bombing has helped the authorities weather a storm in the face of rising social discontent in a volatile year studded with sensitive political anniversaries, an economic slowdown and rising unemployment. People's Daily commentator Chen Sha said that never before have the Chinese people been so united.

Meanwhile, amid growing U.S.-China tensions, a group of U.S. lawmakers recently introduced a resolution commemorating the 10th anniversary of Beijing's bloody Tiananmen Square crackdown and urging an inquiry into the incident. It condemns Beijing's alleged human rights abuses and seeks an official Chinese inquiry into the army's



The innocent youth stood up for pro-democracy in front of Tiananmen Gate. Above is the scene from movie, "The Gate of Tai Ping Tian Guo".

crackdown on pro-democracy demonstrators in Tiananmen and a re-evaluation of its official verdict in the case. The congressional resolution asks China to establish an investigating committee to look into the incident and to order prosecutors to open formal investigations designed to bring those responsible to justice.

The June 4th Massacre is already ten years in the past and the dead are long gone, but what it has meant to the living is special. Many have lost their loved sons and daughters in Tiananmen Square. The only thing left for them is pain and tears.

Ten years ago the innocent loved

ones were stripped of their right to exist by machine guns and tanks. During these ten years, they have suffered from unimaginable material, spiritual and physical pain. They also have lost their rights to express their opinions and viewpoints. Human rights, which should be universally enjoyed by all human beings, have remained a luxury in China, especially for those who are relatives of the victims of June 4th Tiananmen crackdown in 1989.

By Jeong Jee-won  
Associate Editor of International Section



Protesters, carrying banners, shout slogans during a rally in Hong Kong, marking the 10th anniversary of Tiananmen crackdown.

## The Paraguayan Kindness

Paraguay is a beautiful country not only because of the beautiful landscape but because what is known as "The Paraguayan kindness." The people there are very warm and will go out of their way to help others. The politeness and sincerity of the people can be felt, giving the country the right to be called, "Wonderful Paraguay".

Paraguay is the perfect place for people looking for a peaceful place. When one thinks of a beautiful, peaceful place, one thinks of Paraguay.

True, the level of education, on average, is low in Paraguay. There are many dressing and miserable slums, some streets are very dirty but this is not all there is to this lovely country. There is a better and deeper beauty to it all.

Paraguay is a middle-income nation with a developing economy. Asuncion is Paraguay's capital city. It has a population of 600,000. Founded on hills along the Paraguay River in 1573, the nation's capital bears little evidence of its Spanish colonial past. The Palacio de Gobierno is now safe to look at and even photography if the urge is felt; though that might have gotten one in trouble under former governing regimes. Nice parks, a zoo, and urban cultural institutions make Asuncion the nation's main tourist attraction.

With a land area roughly equal to that of California, Paraguay is one of South America's two landlocked nations. It borders on Bolivia, Brazil and Argentina. The Paraguay River (third largest in the Western Hemisphere) splits the country into distinct regions.

The Chaco, a vast wilderness plain covering 60 percent of the national territory, dominates Western Paraguay. The eastern region, where

most Paraguayans live, is typified by grassy plateaus and subtropical forest lands.

The subtropical climate of this country is what makes the people very lazy and slow in their activities. For example, students in Paraguay stay in school only for 5 hours a day, from 7 am until 12 pm. Normally, in other countries, school lasts for at least 7 hours.

They do all their main activities in the morning and after that they take a short siesta (a nap taken during the day) for about 2 hours, when the sunrays are very strong and then, usually in the early evening, they socialize with their neighbors while having dinner together.



This small, landlocked country, which was once so isolated that it was called an island surrounded by land, has opened up to the outside world. It has adopted democracy and free trade, is friendly and relatively safe, yet it's not often given serious consideration by travelers planning South American itineraries. Its attractions aren't as dramatic as those of its neighbors, but you'll have Paraguay's more subtle pleasures nearly all to yourself.

Paraguay does have a surprising variety of unspoiled terrain for bird-watchers, anglers and nature lovers ranging from savanna and marshland to subtropical farms, ranches and rain

forest. Its stark, sparsely settled Chaco region, where most of the country's indigenous Guaraní Indians reside, offers good opportunities for trekking.

Paraguay has two official languages: Spanish and Guaraní, 75% of all Paraguayans speak Spanish, it is estimated. About 90% speak Guaraní. The concentration of those who speak Guaraní only is in the countryside, while those Paraguayans who speak only Spanish live primarily in the capital city of Asuncion.

Paraguay declared independence from Spain in 1811. From that point until 1989, several autocrats, including the notorious Alfredo Stroessner, who came to power by coup in 1954 and was overthrown in 1989, ruled the country. Under President Juan Carlos Wasmosy, a liberalized Paraguay is now less isolated politically and more welcoming toward visitors.

Agriculture and forestry, with meatpacking, textiles, and brewing being main industries dominate Paraguay's economy. Jesuit missions, the tropical forests and savannas of Cerro Cora National Park, and the Itaipu Dam (world's largest hydroelectric plant) are popular national attractions.

Paraguay. The land of peace and quiet. The land of friendly, warm natives who will do anything they can to help. Though it is not a very popular tourist destination, it is a country that has a lot to offer. It has its own special blends of taste and color. Those who want to go to the Americas should stop by Paraguay and gain an experience of a lifetime.

By Kim Hyun-kyung  
The writer is a sophomore  
in English Dept.

## Ms. Headline / Sonia Gandhi

## The Heir to Gandhi Dynasty



Women in Asian countries have less political power compared to women in western countries.

Men normally dominate the political parties in patriarchal Asian societies and women get less chances of presenting their thoughts in making decisions. However, there are a few Asian women who have succeeded their political careers - from Aung San Suu Kyi in Myanmar, to Benazir Bhutto in Pakistan, to Chandrika Kumaratunga in Sri Lanka.

In addition to that list, here we have Sonia Gandhi who has become a main opposition leader in India. Sonia has been groomed for a crucial role in the country's elections, pointing to a possible next prime minister. However, she has just dropped out of her party over the controversy of her foreign birth and joined her party again.

All of the Asian women mentioned above have something in common. They have followed the footsteps of their prominent male relatives. Sonia Gandhi is also a political heirress.

Thus, Sonia is in the spotlight over whether she will keep the Gandhi dynasty going or not. The Gandhi family, being respected by Indians, ruled India for almost 50 years after the independence. Consequently, her family roots have made her more appealing to public.

Sonia Gandhi was born into a Catholic family in the northern Italian industrial town of Orbassano on December 9th, 1946. She was just a daughter of ordinary construction worker, Stefano, and his wife, Paola. When Sonia went to Cambridge University in England to study, she met her late husband, Rajiv Gandhi. This eventually made part of Gandhi dynasty.

This Italian-born Indian married Rajiv Gandhi in 1968, and she took Indian nationality 18 years after her marriage. Rajiv was the prime minister from 1984 to 1988 but his political career was short. He was assassinated in the southern state of Tamil Nadu in 1991 during his re-election campaign.

After that, she deliberately had no connections with politics and stayed out of sight. Sonia has been around the circle of her daughter Priyanka, 27, her son Rahul, 28 and her intimate friends, devoting herself to charity and writing reminiscences of her late husband.

However, the widow came back and joined the Congress party in January, 1998, after the party lost seats in elections. Because of her passionate campaign, the party won 140 seats. Sonia tried to improve the image of the Congress party, which had acquired a bad reputation for corruption. She also strove to make people, especially left-out people, participate in politics, trying to get more support from people.

India's current political turmoil began on April 17th, 1999, when the government of Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee failed to win a majority in parliament. While Vajpayee was ousted, the leading opposition force, the Congress party was unable to form a new government so a new vote will be held with in six months. As a result, Sonia Gandhi appeared in public possibly as the next prime minister in India. Nonetheless, there are pros and cons about her debut in politics, especially over her foreign roots.

Many of her own party members expressed doubts about Sonia because she is foreign-born and because she has limited political experience. The Congress party's opponents criticize her connections with Italy and her ability, saying that the only credential she has is her family name.

Nevertheless, according to the Congress party, Gandhi, who wears Indian sarees, speaks Hindi fluently and has spent 12 more years in India

than she has in Italy, is Indian at heart. Some say being an outsider has the advantage of appearing to be above the country's many caste, religious and linguistic divisions.

However, after the acrimony over the question of her foreign birth, she said in her resignation letter, "Though born in a foreign land, I chose India as my country. India is my motherland, dearer to me than my own life." Gandhi's supporters hold out hope that she might be persuaded to change her mind. They say, "Only she can save the country."

Sonia Gandhi is an ideal political symbol. Her mother-in law, Indira Gandhi is respected by many Indians. Indira led India for 16 years until she was assassinated in 1984. Afterwards, Rajiv took over the office, but Sonia lost him too. Moreover, Indira's father, Jawaharlal Nehru was a dream for Indians. He was the first prime minister after independence in 1947. So far Sonia Gandhi has done well in the symbolic role of maintaining the Gandhi dynasty.

However, now she needs to stand on her own. Sonia needs to have her unique profile to launch her political career. Although her place of birth should not seriously mattered, her willingness and ability to be a force for real change in Indian politics should be the priority.

The opposition leader should drive her force to change the old Indian politics, not just to symbolize the legacy of the Gandhi dynasty. And this is her task.

By Jeong Jee-won  
Associate Editor of International Section



Capturing Kurdish rebel leader, Ocalan

# Terrorism in Turkey



Selcuk Colakoglu

After the capture of Abdullah Ocalan, the leader of the PKK (Kurdistan Workers' Party) by Turkish Commandos in Nairobi in February 1999, the Kurdish issue has come to top of the world's agenda. During that time many Western media institutions wrongfully repeat the propagandistic portrayal of the PKK as a separatist leader. This approach stems from not knowing the reality in details.

First of all, the PKK is not a representative of Kurdish people of Turkey or wherever else. PKK's support in the Kurdish community has fallen drastically. This is due to the ruthless actions of the PKK against the civilian people. Indeed, the PKK indiscriminately murders and degrades the living conditions of a lot of people, it claims to represent the Kurds. The overwhelming majority of the PKK's victims in Turkey were women, children, teachers and etc. The PKK has ruined Kurdish people and region more than anything else in recent history. Therefore, the PKK can be compared with the Shining Path in Brazil or Pol Pot's Khmer Rouge.

Turkey spent more than ten billion dollars to build the giant dams in Southeast Anatolia and the another ten billion dollars to combat the PKK terrorism. The bloodshed fighting is taken place in the southeastern part of Turkey, the under educated part where the unemployment peasants are the hunting ground for PKK recruiters. There are 9-15 million people of Kurdish origin in Turkey according to definition of Kurdish. If any majority of these people were supporting the PKK there would be all out civil war in Turkey.

There are also Kurdish communities outside of Turkey including Iraq, Syria and

Iran. None of Kurdish major groups represented by Massoud Barzani and Jalal Talabani in Northern Iraq supports the PKK. In fact they were fighting from time to time against the PKK. The Kurds of Syria and Iran never support the PKK. They have more difficult conditions in their countries than in Turkey, they keep in silence because of not well-organized as the PKK.

It is also proven that the PKK makes use of drug trafficking and various other crimes to support its organization and its arms supply. Some European Kurdish people supporting the PKK are a minor group and do not recognize Turkey, they fled 10 or more years ago. Some of them have not been in Turkey at least even one time.

Another factor is that the PKK is a Marxist-Leninist organization with an iron hand, intolerant to any opposition within the movement. Most Kurds living in the region have no interest to live in a Stalinist dictatorship ruled by Ocalan and the PKK. Because of this reason the bloodshed of PKK since 1984 can hardly be classified as an ethnic conflict; its ideological component is equally important.

The Western observers missed the reality that most Kurds are well-integrated into Turkish society. More than half of Turkey's Kurds live in western and central part of the country especially in major cities (Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir and etc.).

Kurds are not only represented in government but have many top duties such as parliamentarian, state minister, prime minister, and speaker of parliament. Three of nine presidents including late President Turgut Ozal had Kurdish blood. More than 100 deputies in the 550-member parliament are Kurdish. There are also numerous multi-millionaire Kurdish businessmen and artists in Turkey. In that sense, it is impossible to envision any geographical autonomy, federation or any other state structure to the dispersed Kurdish population all over in Turkey.

There is another important point. The Kurds are not Kosovar Albanians. Leaving aside the Turkish legal argument, that Kosovo is a constitutional entity, there has been almost no intermarriage between Serbs and Albanians, whereas intermarriage between Turks and Kurds is frequent. Ocalan himself was saying after his capture that his mother was a Turk. Besides, there is the most important question: Kosovo speaks



A magazine cover illustrates Kurdish rebel leader Abdullah Ocalan, who symbolizes terrorism in Turkey.

Albanian, but in 'Kurdistan' there are several languages, which are not mutually intelligible. If a Kurdistan were created, the main language, North Kirmanji, would have to be imposed by force.

There is further problem in that Turkey's Kurds are divided by religion. About a third of them are not Sunni but Alevi, a variant of Islam that is in some ways quite close to Christianity. These Alevi Kurds are concentrated in Zaza-speaking areas and do not seem to work well with the Sunnis from elsewhere. This is why 'Kurdistan culture' is a concept very difficult to translate into reality.

There is no law regulating what language people speak in Turkey. Publishing and radio broadcasting is free in any language including Kurdish, as long as it keeps within boundaries defined by Turkish constitution and does not promote separatism like other countries in the world.

Turkish government is also putting forth a great effort to develop Kurdish homeland. When the huge Southeast Anatolia Project, a complex of 22 dams and 19 hydroelectric plants is completed, perhaps in the next decade, it is expected to increase the amount of irrigated land in Turkey by 40 percent and provide one-fourth of country's electric power needs. Planners hope this can improve the

standard of 6 million of Turkey's poorest people, most of them Kurds, and thus undercut the appeal of revolutionary separatism.

Today Ocalan will be faced death penalty by the Turkish court. Turkey has death penalty for certain crimes as a capital punishment but has not executed a single prisoner since 1984. The Turkish parliament is working on a law that will abolish the death penalty.

As known, Turkey is a participant state of the European Convention on Human Rights exceeding protection of humanity in the world. The convention's articles are binding because of the European Court of Human Rights. If any participant state including Turkey violates any of the Convention it will face the trial of the Court. Everybody living in Turkey including Turks, Kurds or strangers has the rights provided by the Convention. But the victims of families of the PKK have no chance to apply the Court.

Now there is a difficult choice for international public opinion whether it is tolerated terrorism or not.

The writer is a professor in Turkish Dept.

## Greenpeace Launches Global Campaign

International environmental group Greenpeace launched its largest ever global campaign in June to combat illegal logging by multinationals and slow the decline of Brazil's ancient Amazon rainforest. Logging companies represented the frontline of destruction of the Amazon forest, an area the size of Western Europe of which only two thirds now remained, Greenpeace said.

With depletion of the forest in southeastern Asia and central Africa, the multinational companies were heavily investing in the Amazon as a key future source of tropical timber and planned to boost production in the next few years. The campaign has an annual direct budget of \$2.5 million plus fundraising from Greenpeace's 33 offices worldwide. According to Greenpeace data, until the early 1970s, 99 percent of the Amazon rainforest which represents one third of the world's remaining tropical forests was still intact.

Greenpeace said a handful of large corporations from Europe, Asia and the United States controlled more than 12 percent of the Amazon region's timber processing capacity and almost half of its export value.

In these cases, Greenpeace would promote alternative commercial areas which would provide the 20 million people living in the region, many of whom depend on the forest for economic survival, with sustainable means of income.

## Amnesty Accusing Sri Lanka of Child Abuse

International human rights group, Amnesty International has accused Sri Lanka's Tamil Tiger rebels of forcibly recruiting child soldiers, some as young as 14 years, to fight against government troops.

"The Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam (LTTE) have been responsible for recruiting children as combatants on a large scale," Amnesty said in leaflet titled 'War Games in Paradise, Child Soldiers in Sri Lanka' received by Reuters early in the month.

In May 1998, when United Nations' Special Representative on Children and Armed Conflict Olara Otunnu visited Sri Lanka, the LTTE undertook immediately to stop recruiting children under the age of 17 and deployment in combat of those under 18.

Amnesty said that when parents tried to visit children who had been recruited by the rebels, they were not allowed to talk to their sons nor daughters, just to see them from a distance.

"One parent had described that her 14-year-old son tried to run to her, but he was caught and forced to enter the camp again", Amnesty said.

Amnesty International has positive attitude in this problem. Especially Sri Lanka has used children in war. Therefore these conditions are so serious that other problems such as labor abuse or sexual exploitation. It is first time that Amnesty International accused directly a child abuse country, so the result of this case will have influence on many other countries.

## REFLECTING THE ARGUS

### Prolonged War in Iraq

Most of the international news has been focused on the Kosovo's crisis for the last couple of months. The war in the Balkans seems to be an endless story covering ethnic cleansing and the interference of United States (U.S.) and NATO. The Kosovo conflict is often referred to as Clinton's war. However, there is Clinton's other war which we tend to forget because of the seriousness of the situation in Kosovo. Another never-ending war is taking place in the Middle East between the U.S. and Iraq.

Most of the U.S.'s attention is now focused on NATO bombing of Kosovo and Serbia. But just because a new conflict started does not mean the old one is over. When it comes to the continuing conflict in Iraq, the administration can not seem to get its story straight. The media is not also able to get the story independently at all. Nonetheless, intentional bombing of civilian targets in recent airstrikes on Iraq last month by the U.S. has occurred although the U.S. says the attacks were carried out in self defense.

While the NATO bombing in the Balkans is clamorously continued, attacks on Iraq by the U.S. and Great Britain since last December have proceeded without any upsurge. The former has been going on for nearly two months but the latter has gone on for more than 200 attacks since last year. The aim of the attacks are to monitor Iraq disarmament and to get rid of Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein who is against America.

Even though Iraq is out of news, mostly, except for the occasional report of a missile fired from a U.S. jet flying over it on patrol, Operation Desert Fox in December and the demise of Iraqi disarmament attacks have been still silently kept with threats of more bombing. In March, oil pipe lines connecting Northern Iraq and Turkey's port were destroyed by the bombings. Since then, Iraqi people have been suffering from inconvenience. Apart from that, there are reports revealing food in Iraq is not being distributed. There is no possibility of communication with other country. These conditions have left people in a desperate situation.

Moreover, the sanctions in Iraq now have been going on for nine years. U.S. National Security Adviser, Sandy Berger, insisted that the nine-year-old sanctions against Iraq would stay in place without change until there is verified compliance with United Nations (U.N.) Security Council resolutions requiring the weapons' destruction.

However, Iraq is resisting U.S. power And not one Arab government has expressed support for the attacks against Iraq. Neighboring Arab states seem to agree with the plan Iraq has. That is to stop the capitalist countries, especially America, from dominating the world.

The background to the exhausting war is that the U.S. is currently examining a 'win-win strategy' to win in two battles at the same time. The U.S. is observing the movements of Iraq and North Korea relating to the war in the Balkans. The reason for this is to prevent Iraq and Yugoslavia from coming into close relations for military purposes. In fact, last February, Iraq aided Yugoslavia by giving important military information about NATO air strikes.

The more crucial reasons for the continued strikes on Iraq are to eradicate Iraqi massive weapons and to get rid of Saddam Hussein. Since Iraq has rejected the United Nations Special Commission (UNSCOM) inspections, it has not given up chemical, biological and nuclear weapons. The U.S. has said that it has fired more cruise missiles in the current wave of strikes than during the entire Gulf War. But, however, the U.S. tries to strike Iraq's weapons-of-mass-destruction program. Saddam will not easily back down.

In the meantime, China, Russia, France and Malaysia have pointed out in the U.N. Security Council that the sovereignty of Iraq should also be taken into consideration. Russia recently accused the U.S. and Great Britain of intentionally bombing civilian targets in recent airstrikes on Iraq. The statement said, "The list of victims among peaceful citizens is growing and we witness the systematic destruction of Iraq's economic potential and infrastructure."

After all, the exhausting war in Iraq has also proved that the U.S. interference reflects its status as the world police. Nevertheless, what the U.S. is doing seems to cause more wars in the world. NATO bombing of Kosovo has turned out to be like that, too and its tendency to police the world with too blunt of a stick bringing death and destruction to innocent, powerless victims. The international society should not ignore that the growing power of the U.S. might lead to dominating the world by releasing more weapons. It is worrying that the world police might do something reckless and criminal again for its own sakes.

By Jeong Jee-won

Associate Editor of International Section

## In the Need of Cease-fire

As the border conflict between Ethiopia and Eritrea entered its second year this month it remains at an impasse. It is reported that 250,000 Eritreans and 300,000 Ethiopians have been displaced from their

homes along the 620-mile ill-defined border since war erupted May 6th, 1998. It isn't the first time the region has been riven by violence. Eritrean rebels fought a 30-year war against Ethiopia before finally winning independence in 1993. Several hundred thousand people may already be displaced along both sides of the border, and official statistics say over 50,000 have migrated between the countries.

Eritrean President Isayas Afewerki recently said that Ethiopia had launched a new wave of bombing raids in their border conflict to undercut international peace efforts and keep the war going. No one imagined that a small gun battle on May 6th last year would have been

spread to a full-scale war that has brought many casualties.

Many heads of state and organizations have expressed their disappointment and frustration at the resumption of war between Ethiopia and Eritrea. The United States, the United Nations, Rwanda, and the Organization of African Unity (OAU) have tried to end the war. Moreover, the U.N. Security Council and several Western nations have repeatedly urged a cease-fire.

At the root of the conflict lies an ill-defined border drawn up by Italians who ruled Eritrea in the first half of this century. It was in an effort to help resolve the dispute that the OAU called for the withdrawal of Eritrean troops from disputed positions, the deployment of peacekeepers and neutral delineation of the border, a proposal that had been rejected by Eritrea.

Eritrea and Ethiopia have their own geopolitical designs in the region. Ethiopia claims Eritrea is refusing to commit to withdrawing troops from occupied areas. Eritrea says Ethiopia keeps adding names to the list of places they it has to leave.

It seems both countries have accepted in general terms a peace plan drawn up by the OAU. But the two nations disagree on details.

Tens of thousands of people are believed

to have died in the war between the two countries. Hundreds of soldiers were killed, up to 300,000 civilians have been displaced, school children were killed in an Eritrean air raid on Ethiopia's northern Tigray provincial capital of Mekelle, and economic activity on both sides of the border has been disrupted.

The conflict-related migration of tens of thousands of civilians from each side has raised allegations of widespread human rights abuse and of 'ethnic cleansing'.

There had been other minor economic and political problems between the two sides. Trade between the two countries has come to a halt. Ethiopia has yet to suffer shortages or significant price rises as a result of using ports other than Assab of its supplies.

It is a pity that two neighbouring nations have squandered their minimal resources on a conflict that could have been solved peacefully. Efforts to extinguish the Eritrean-Ethiopian war have so far failed. However, the attempts toward peace plans should be continuously sought. Thus, to avoid harsh realities, both sides had better agree to a peaceful resolution.

By Jeong Jee-won

Associate Editor of International Section



Map of Eritrea and Ethiopia

## Country Profiles

### Eritrea

Eritrea is Africa's newest independent republic, having gained its independence from Ethiopia in 1993. It lies to the north of Ethiopia and forms part of the North East African Region. The capital city is Asmara.

Eritrea has an estimated 1995 population of 2.7 million people. The official language is Tigrinya but Arabic, Afar and Somali are also spoken. The government is committed to a free-market economic system and has

announced plans to reduce its holdings in some 40 public enterprises. Reliable economic indicators on the performance of the Eritrean economy, however, are scarce as the country has only recently gained its independence after a long civil war.

The Eritrean mining and oil industries are key elements in the economy of the country.

Eritrea has considerable mineral and oil potential although there has been little exploration activity so far. The downstream oil industry is also well-developed following government policies to

encourage its development. There is a refinery at Assab which supplies the local market as well as neighbouring Ethiopia.

### Ethiopia

Ethiopia is an independent republic which lies in the northeast corner of Africa and forms part of the North East African Region. The capital city is Addis Ababa. Since the secession of Eritrea in 1993, Ethiopia became a landlocked state.

Ethiopia has an estimated 1995 population of 55.2 million people. The official language is Amharic, but English,

Arabic and Italian are used in commerce. Its GDP was estimated to be \$6.26 billion in 1992.

The Ethiopia oil industry is a key sector in the economy of the country. Its full upstream potential has yet to be assessed. It has substantial energy resources with development potential. The downstream oil industry accounts for 10% of the country's imports. The mining industry in Ethiopia is also a significant sector with development potential.



## History of the poor in Korea

## Heal the World for the Poor

## I. Come out the poor

These days, a survey shows the breakdown of the middle class and increase of the poor who can't help but live harder by decreasing income. Approximately 80% of the people are poor, being remained as homeless and unemployed, etc. If we look around the city or village where we live, it's not hard to find anyone in need. The poor is our neighborhood and we have to take care of them. If it does, what makes those poor people? Have you ever thought about the exact meaning of poverty?

The poverty problem existed in every society all the time. The cause and solution have similar point, however, they bore different point according to the society. What is the poverty? Who is the poor? We decided this problem by the fence, which is the construction of society, policies and economy. This chronic problem is not national passive action, but it is whole people who worried the danger of living in the slum and unlicensed buildings.

First of all, it is ironical that some of scholars predict the poverty problem has begun after the Industrial Revolution. Industrial Revolution presented us much wealth and honor, while others lost many things. Thus, it produced the poor and the rich in Korea, the poor appeared after 17th century. Chosen dynasty after 17th century broke down.

Then, the agriculture-based society developed various methods in producing and monetary economy, shaping itself into the prototype of a city. As a result, the most poor farmers who couldn't live any more flowed in the city. The essential

condition to form the poor is to build the peasant class. The poor lived in the farm house within the village. These hungry people worked for the day in the farming season, sold a firewood or did chores.

As the market developed, those people flew into the city. Afterwards, some of big cities like Seoul grew as the center of commerce. So, the poor had begun to trade several goods. They are shared by occupation's character, the people is almost poor merchant. The people bought large market and went to around small village in order to sell them. Besides, they worked at transport business.

Yet, Seoul had many problems. Seoul was available only for about 100 thousands people originally. As the population increased, however, Seoul was deficient lived residence and the economy crises rose and the people had lived a dugout in *Chonggyecheon*. Seoul had high crime rate even 15.4 % high any other region. So the poor resisted against the government in order to escape from the different circumstances. It is represented by Rice Rioting in 1833, Tulsom Rioting in 1851, Rioting the Carpenter in 1860 and the military rebellion of Im-o-year in 1882.

## II. The story of the poor

Koreans were under the rule of Japanese imperialism. Through the period, the poor had experienced hard time, being exploited by the power. New class, called *Tomakinin* (a thatched house which was dugged into the cave), was made in the early 1920's. *Tomakinin* is the typical form in colony of Japan spreading the straw mat in the skirts of the

mountain, the riverbed and under the bridge.

The government divided the range of the poor as following. *Semin*, *Kungmin*, the vagabond and a begger. *Semin* could barely maintain their living and *Kungmin* were not able to live without helping of other people. In spite of this kind of division, it was abstracted in some degrees. Some of the poor who left the agriculture village couldn't adapt themselves to the city.

They lived in the mountains, formed *Hwajunmin* (people who is fired in the tree) and made the place smoothly, planted potatoes, barely, foxtails and peas. They were distributed in the northern regions, but some of them became *Tomakinin*. It is natural that the conception of living expenses didn't exist. They just filled the belly and managed to keep their bodies. They just needed the money for surviving, living from hand to mouth. About 70 % of income was expected to pay for eating. Finally, they could hardly imagine the fee for medical treatment though they were open to the disease and their sons and daughters couldn't be educated.

South Korea suffered pain from the destruction of economy and spreading disease when the U.S. armed forces colonized in 1945-48. A direct cause of poverty was the contraction of productive capacity. For example, the output of southern manufacturing was showed up 25% degrees more less 1939 in the industry part. The factory and employment so much as before release. Poverty problem was serious more than old-time, the main reason is the fatigue of food by Rice Politics

of the U.S. armed forces abolished the food ration and declared free selling of the rice by being based on capitalism. As the result, rioting of food by concerning and hoarding by the government had happened. Also, many Koreans from abroad, who were mostly the victims of the Second World War came back to the land. Approximately 2 million immigrated to Korea, who had to stay abroad because of conscription, commandeering, and emigration. This situation proved the situation of poor condition directly, and the most serious problems turned out to be the unemployment problem.

First, during the Korean War, material loss was the ruins of houses and buildings, production facilities. Consequently, withering of productive capacity had occurred. Second, loss is the economical loss by the increase of currency and inflation. Thus, Korean War was brought the impoverished condition of rural communities, on the other hand developed manufacture industry as well as the service industry larger. So, the structure of industry became unbalanced. Though the 6.25 war ended up amid this condition, the increase of currency and inflation continued, along with the impoverished condition of rural communities. But the most important thing was subordinate capitalism. The poor could not live under these conditions, so the students, workers and the intellectual highbrows rose up for a struggle against the government. This was 4.19's revolution.

## III. The poor of modern times

The characteristic of the poor in modern times has three noteworthy point. First, the city region formed the huge pool of population by the agriculture and was disjointed at the same time. Second, a developing country has no social security system. So, this nation couldn't help doing small economical activities. Third, an unlicensed building is the residence for the poor to survive. Then, the removal of these buildings was also mattered. In Korea, was continued to a vicious circle of the poor. If it does, how is the figure of the poor these days? What they do for a living?

The standard of living is unstable by limited income, and the poor had the fear about the residence problem. They always suffered from the unemployment problem. The isolated people like children and old people are left as they were. And the homeless increased continuously. In that case, what the government would do for the poor?

Policies for the poor have been always insufficient. The livelihood assistance could not guarantee the minimum standard of living as well as the medical insurance and the pension system considering that Korean social welfare was very poor. Also the urban renewal pulled down the residence of the poor.

The poor started resisting because of forced removal. The poor movement claimed to be rewarded for the removal and to guarantee their rights of living. The initial poor movements were around the local church in 1970's. Though people were indifferent about the movement, the struggle has continued up to now. After the widespread struggle in



Seeking for a job after the Korean War. The war spurred the increase of the poor to 70%.

1987, the poor movement composed the nationwide group for them.

Looking over the history of the poor, we know the core of the poor problem. People are indifferent with the social concerns and the responsibility for the weak. Besides, the policy was not made for the poor; it's only the result of ideology. Above all, the people have to concern about

the poor and the government has to enlarge welfare. Then, the people should ensure basic social services like education, employment and medical system, etc.

By Kim Yoo-nie  
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## Biometrics, as a New Technology

## Identifying oneself by using unique human characteristics



Lim Dong-hun

## What is Biometrics?

Biometrics is an old greek word for a very new concept. "Bio" meaning life, and "Metric," the measure of, so Biometrics is in essence, the measure of life. Biometrics is an emerging technology for automatically identifying individuals using their distinct physical or behavioral characteristics. Types of Biometrics can be any unique human characteristics, such as fingerprint, voice, face, iris, retina, palm, signature, vein, and hand geometry. Biometrics provides a better solution for the increased security requirements of our information society than current identification methods (passwords, PIN numbers and magnetic strip cards with a PIN number) for various reasons: the person to be identified must be physically present at the point of identification; identification based on biometric techniques obviates the need to remember a password (or write it on a yellow sticky note), PIN or carry a token. Using biometric systems to identify the user of a computer, ATM, cellular phones and even credit card purchases will reduce fraud and unauthorized access. This could save the economy billions of dollars. There are issues that must be defined when designing a practical system. Two initial issues are determining how the person is going to be identified, verification or identification. Verification involves confirming or denying a person's claimed identity. In verification, the biometric system

will verify whether or not an individual's biometric sample matches a previously enrolled data. Identification establishes a person's identity. In identification, a biometric sample is compared against a database of stored users. Both approaches have complexities and could probably be solved best by a certain biometric system.

## Fingerprint identification

Fingerprint identification is the most commonly recognized and most widely applied form of Biometric technology. Fingerprint ID is based upon the fact that a person's fingerprint is completely unique to the individual. A fingerprint is made of a series of ridges and furrows on the surface of the finger. The uniqueness of a fingerprint can be determined by the pattern of ridges and furrows as well as the minutiae points. In the past, fingerprints were recorded by the application of ink to the finger which was then pressed to paper to give an impression. More recently, it has become possible to scan a person's fingerprint into virtual storage in a computer with the aid of laser technology. In order to prove identification, a person's fingerprint will be scanned again in the future by a similar device, and a match of print to name is verified through information systems. Techniques such as this are even currently being used in applications as commonplace as automatic teller machines and security locks. Look for fingerprinting to become a primary means of identification verification in the near future!

## Hand geometry

Hand geometry is even older than digital fingerprinting; it was first used for security purposes on Wall Street more than 20 years ago. We're already conditioned to offer a hand in friendship or to seal an agreement, which may be why hand scanners have gained wide acceptance in office buildings, factories, and other corporate environments.

Hand geometry is based on the fact

that virtually every person's hand is shaped differently and that the shape of a person's hand (after a certain age) does not significantly change. When the user places a hand on the hand reader, a three-dimensional image of the hand is captured. Then, the shape and length of the fingers and knuckles are measured. Depending on the data used to identify a person, hand reading technologies generally fall into one of three categories - application to the palm, the pattern of veins in the hand and the geometrical analysis of fingers.

## Eye scanning

Biometrics which analyze the complex and unique characteristics of the eye can be divided into two different fields: iris biometrics and retina biometrics. The iris is the colored band of tissue that surrounds the pupil of the eye. An iris recognition system uses a video camera to capture the sample while the software compares the resulting data against stored templates.

The retina is the layer of blood vessels at the back of the eye. Retina scans are performed by directing a low-intensity infrared light to capture the unique retina characteristics. An area known as the fovea, situated at the center of the retina, is scanned and the unique pattern of the blood vessels is captured. Retina biometrics is considered to be the best biometric performers. However, despite its accuracy, this technique is often thought to be inconvenient and intrusive. And so, it is difficult to gain general acceptance by the end users. The retinal scanner requires an individual to stand still while it is reading the retinal information. Eye and retinal scanner are ineffectual with the blind and those who have cataracts.

## Face recognition

Face recognition systems identify an individual by analyzing the unique shape, pattern and positioning of facial features. There are essentially two methods of processing the data:



Fingerprint

video and thermal imaging. Standard video techniques are based on the facial image captured by a video camera. Thermal imaging techniques analyze the heat-generated pattern of blood vessels underneath the skin.

The attraction of this biometric system is that it is able to operate 'hands-free', limiting the amount of man-machine interaction. However, this system is highly unreliable and expensive. For example, it will not distinguish twins or triplets, not recognize the user after a haircut, and not recognize a person who changes from wearing and not wearing glasses.

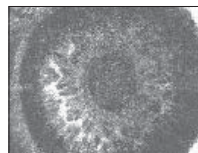
As concerns face recognition many approaches have been proposed in the literature, and several researchers are studying this problem. Principal component analysis, elastic graph matching, neural networks, and distortion-tolerant template matching are only few of the proposed techniques.

## Voice verification

Voice verification is the science of verifying a person's identity on the basis of their voice characteristics. Unique features of a person's voice are digitized and compared with the individual's pre-recorded "voiceprint" sample stored in the database for identity verification. It is different from speech recognition because the technology does not recognize the spoken word itself. Rather, it recognizes the speaker of the words by analyzing unique speech characteristics, such as the frequency between phonetics.

Speaker recognition technology

## Various types of biometric technologies



The Iris

makes it possible for a speaker's voice to control access to restricted services, for example, phone access to banking, database services, shopping or voice mail, and access to secure equipment.

While speaker recognition is convenient, it is not as reliable due to the risks of impersonation, remote access and bad accuracy. A person with a cold or laryngitis may have problems using a speaker recognition system due to false rejection.

## Signature recognition

The user signs his signature on a digitized graphics tablet. Signature dynamics, such as speed, relative speed, stroke order, stroke count and pressure are analyzed. The key in signature dynamics is to differentiate between the parts of the signature that are habitual and those that vary with almost every signing.

The use of a signature itself has been widely accepted, from the Declaration of Independence to credit cards. Still, problems with signature recognition lie in the means of obtaining the measurements used in the recognition process and the repeatability of the signature. The DSV (Dynamic Signature Verification) system is engineered in a way to adapt to variances. Nevertheless, without lowering the acceptance rate, it cannot consistently measure the dynamics of a signature.

## Keystroke dynamics

Keystroke Dynamics analyzes the way one types. It is a very new technology to the biometrics arena. Users enroll by typing the same word



Part of blood vessel

or words a number of times. Verification is based on the concept that the rhythm with which one types is distinctive.

## DNA

The term "DNA" is actually short for Deoxyribonucleic Acid. DNA is found in every cell of every creature, and it contains the information for carrying out the activities of the cell. Since every person's DNA structure is completely unique, DNA analysis is a very accurate way of proving identification. Due to the extensive testing and advanced technology required, it is not the most cost efficient Biometric science, but when a positive identification is needed it is the most reliable.

## Future applications

Biometrics is a rapidly evolving technology which is being widely used in forensics such as criminal identification and prison security, and has the potential to be used in a large range of civilian application areas. Biometrics can be used to prevent unauthorized access to ATMs, cellular phones, smart cards, desktop PCs, workstations, and computer networks. It can be used during transactions conducted via telephone and internet (electronic commerce and electronic banking). In automobiles, biometrics can replace keys with key-less entry devices.

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## The Festival Of HUM

From the 17th to 21st of May, a festival was held under the sponsor of 12th HUM (College of Humanities) student council in Wangan campus. The festival was called Ain festival, which means loving humans. The festival was opened in several places in the campus, library, *Myoungsundang* and small theater and etc.

The theme of this festival was divided into philosophy, history and linguistics, and each department had a lecture meeting with the speaker, who was filled up with lack sphere, and the experts of fields.

The lectures were saying how the outlook on the world and philosophy is worried and that the students are in need of cultural science. The time gave the students to ask of themselves, how they should see the world and human. And it made students experience new province and take much impression. Especially, the interesting shows, 'byoulsin- exorcism' was worth watching.

Summing up the theme and the lecturer of the festival, Hong Sun-min, professor of Myoungji Univ., gave an initiating lecture under the theme of 'let's talk about history of our nation of 50 years' in 17th of May. Followed Kang Hun, a pop columnist, had the lecture about the change of modern society through pop and rock, by giving examples from Elvis to Nerva. Next day the festival was continued with a special lecture given by Kang Jung-koo, professor of Dongguk Univ., department of society. The theme was 'what is the course of culture science to learn in our times?'. The last day in 19th of May, Heo Ung who is the chief director of Hangulhakhoi had a lecture the theme of 'Hummun-jumeum, does it's duty?', and Kim Eo-jun, the editor of *Ddanji-ilbo*, has the speech the theme of 'The duty of speech, the problem and an solution in Korean's speech'.



FOCUS / Pramoedy, representative writer of Indonesia

# Reflecting Absurd Society to His Works

## I. A third world literature?

We can't say that a literature of one country is superior or not to another country's. It is wrong that people call the literature of England and America as 'the first world literature' and literature of Asia and Africa as 'third world literature'. In fact, literature of Asia and Africa has not been evaluated as it is. The reason is that people have a tendency to appraise literature by connecting value to the economic level of the country and from view point of western standards. Pramoedy (Pram), who is a representative writer of Indonesia, has been selected as a candidate for Nobel since 1980. A Teewy Dutch literature researcher, says that Pram is a great writer who would appear only one time a century.

In late April, a seminar on the subject of Pram's work was held in America. Scholars who researched the literature of Pram said if we would understand his works well, we should know his life. He lived under colonial reign and stayed in jail for 17 years and a half years. Still, he must get his government's permission when he wants to travel, and can't vote. For example, when Pram won the Magsaysay prize, for a kind of Asia novel, the government stopped him from going to Manila to receive it. He sees himself as the product of a 'failed generation'. Pram always says that a writer cannot separate himself from the era and class to which he belongs.

## II. His early life

Pramoedy Ananta Toer was born as the eldest son of 9 brothers and sisters in the north of Java in February, 1925. His father, M. Toer, a

former teacher and activist who was also a writer, had a lot of influence on Pram's perspective, and his mother, Saidah, was a devout Islamite. M. Toer was a star pupil in school.

He entered the private Boedi Detomo school, where his father was seated as principal. His Dutch language scores were below the government school standard. He felt inferior around government school kids. This feeling of inferiority made him afraid to express his opinion, and at that point he started to write.

Once he had completed elementary school, he wanted to go on to MULO (Meer Uitgebreid Lager Onderwijs). He went to his father and told him he wanted to continue his education. But, at that time, his father was living a dissipated life because he was disappointed with the nationalist movement, he didn't care about his family.

So when the new school year started Pram had to come back home. He took his books and ran into the cemetery, which lay between the school and home. There was a castor bean tree and he grabbed hold of it and screamed. He says, "Even now, I am reminded of that, my eyes still get teary." Afterwards, he wrote "He birth the next" of the content about family discord was caused by poverty recalling his memory.

In 1940, he went to a radio technical school in Surabaya. His mother and he should pay for it. At five in the morning he would go to the bridge that connected the village and the city. He bought paddy that had just been harvested and sold it again later in planting season. At the time when he finished the technical school, Japan arrived to threaten Indonesian. Accordingly, he



Pram, having an interview with a prof. of Hufs at his home, said, "I lived under colonial reign and government's pressure so I noticed and reflected it to my works."

couldn't receive a diploma, certification of qualifications. After, he had to work for the family, take care of everything, nursing his mother who was badly ill. In 1942, his mother died while giving birth to her youngest child. He published 'a man who concedes' which described family air at that time his mother die. Pram went on to study up to class 2 of the Tamen Siswa, as well as working in the Japanese news agency 'Domei'.

When he was about to enter class 3, the Japanese closed the school. His

office paid for his training as a stenographer and he joined the first training course at the Chuo Sangi-in, Jakarta. It was there for the first time that he wrote a book, about Muhammad Yamin. In 1945, he attended lectures at the Islamic Univ.

## III. Literature related life

He fled to East Java, where he heard the proclamation and returned to Jakarta after a brief visit to Bora. He joined a pemuda paramilitary organization, then entered an army

unit of the siliwangi Division's Regiment, which operated in East Jakarta, when the Republican government carried out its rationalization program, he voluntarily resigned, with the final rank of 2nd lieutenant, commanding a section. Returning to Jakarta he edited the journal 'Sadar', the Indonesian edition of 'The voice of free Indonesia' together with Napospos.

In 1947, he was caught by Dutch marine corps, distributing widely leaflets against Dutch army.

He lived in jail until Dutch army withdrew, December in 1949. There, he wrote Perburuan (winning first prize from the Balai Pustaka) and Keluarga Gerilya which are representative works of early work activity.

At Perburuan, Pram described rebellion matter, fatherland defense corps fought against Japanese army at Blitar of Java, in 1945. Their rebellion plan failed because Karmin inform to Japanese. However, hero Hardo is not contrary to his expectations to Karmin and forgive him. Pram also wrote about Wahab, he ever met who was a war correspondent at keluarga Gerilya.

Saaman brothers killed their stepfather who assisted the opponent. Pram described well their agony afterwards. This is message Pram intend to transmit, human should try to real human life and literature should play a role. A colonial life he have lived was not humanistic, especially since he has witnessed a contract murder at Bora in childhood, he always think humane.

From May 1950 to the end of 1951, he was editor in the Modern Indonesia Literature department of the Balai Pustaka. In 1951 he married to Illyas and in 1953 Pram lived in

the Netherlands along with his family at the invitation of the Dutch-Indonesian Institute for Cultural cooperation, Sticus. There he wrote Korupsi and Midah si Maris Bergigi Emas. However, he didn't adopt Western life and he returned to Indonesia. He was banished by wife because he wasn't able to earn money. In 1955, he married again Maimunah Thamin, present life.

He visited China to participate 20th anniversary event of Lu-xun and this was important to his literature activity. Taking the opportunity, he thought that people is the most important at one country and he supported Sukarno's progressive policy. In 1960, he was locked up for ten months on account that his novel, 'Hoa Kian di Indonesia', was depend overseas Chinese. After he released, he taught history and literature at Univ. Also he introduced socialism realism, translating Maxim Gorki's novel, 'Bunda' into Indonesian.

Indonesia's tragedy of 1965, the most significant event in the nation's history, also altered the course of his life. That year, following an attempted coup, Indonesia was thrown into political instability. The Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI) was blamed for the coup attempt. Suharto who suppressed coup regarded that Pram was among the thousands identified as PKI supporters although he was never a member of the party. He was imprisoned without trial and spirit much of the next 14 years confined to the prison island of Buru.

At first, he was denied writing materials, he composed orally and related to his fellow prisoners his epic about the awakening of Indonesian political consciousness in the early part of this century. When finally

allowed to write 1975, he put down on paper four-volume beginning with 'Earth of Mankind'. His prison diary, 'The silent song of a Mute', is an evocative account of Buru, the pain of abuse and lives of the many fellow prisoners who died on the island.

The contents of Buru tetralogy are that youngman struggle in order to independence of Indonesia. Hero, Minke protest against absurd policy of colonial reign as aboriginal speech man.

Nevertheless, it was banned by reason that it include the content of class struggle. Since his release from prison in 1979, Pram has lived in Jakarta. At 73, he is physically robust and conversationally combative. His hearing never recovered after policemen clubbed him with rifles on arresting him in 1965. Now, he is participating seminar which held in America. The one hope for the future, he believes, lies in a new generation, whose 'hands are not bloody and whose mouth, have not been soiled by the government's cakes'.

Pram, born to a nationalist family in central Java and mostly self-taught, has been public figure and prolific writer. For his writings and conviction, he has been imprisoned under the Dutch, Japanese, Sukarno and Suharto. He tried to reflect tragedy of society and nation to his works and above all, he described human life, hoping that people of the third world under colonial reign can live humanely.

By Jeong Min-hee  
Associate Editor of  
Theory & Critique Section

## Neo-File

### KOSDAQ, Bullish Stock Market

Recently our stock market has been very bullish. KOSPI, Korea Stock Price Index, rose almost 20% during last April, for just one month period. Investors of all ranks flock to the stock market in the hope of becoming a millionaire. As a consequence, it is not uncommon these days to meet people hilariously talking about their investment experiences in stocks. Ordinary investors in the secondary market are usually interested in the stocks traded in the organized exchange market. But many stocks not listed in the Korea Stock Exchange are also worth of investing. We call the market of this sort "the over-the-counter (OTC) market". The OTC market is not a formal organization with membership requirements or a specific list of stocks deemed eligible for trading. To have their shares traded on the OTC market, the unlisted companies have to register with KSDA (Korean Securities Dealers Association). Then, their stocks are traded on the KOSDAQ (Korean Securities Dealers Automated Quotation) stock market through its advanced automated trading system.

As a matter of fact, stock market's role is to provide direct financing for firms and investment return for investors. Stringent listing requirements on the KSE (Korea Stock Exchange), however, undermine this objective. For firms most needy of capital, specifically small and medium-sized enterprises and venture businesses, it is not easy to obtain efficient access to the exchange market. KOSDAQ market has opened on July 1,

1996 to meet both the needs of investors who want high risk-return opportunities and emerging enterprises that have to finance capital for growth. Its function can be stated as follows: (1) to facilitate corporate financing for promising small and medium-sized firms and venture businesses, (2) to provide new exciting investment opportunities for investors, and (3) to help venture capital firms redeem investment capital and set up new investment funds.

KOSDAQ is the Korean version of America's NASDAQ (National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation) System, which is a part of the OTC market. The U.S. OTC market is the largest segment of the U.S. secondary market in terms of the number of issues traded as well as the diversity of quality. While about 2,600 issues are traded on the New York Stock Exchange, almost 6,000 issues are actively traded on the NASDAQ market. Famous stocks of such companies as Micro Soft and Apple Computer are also actively traded on the NASDAQ market.

As of last March, KOSDAQ market consists of 328 registered companies, of which 261 firms are of small and medium-sized enterprises. Among them, there are 113 venture firms and 8 mutual fund companies. Although it amounts to almost the half of Korea Stock Exchange in terms of the number of listed companies, KOSDAQ's total equity market value is as little as 8.5 trillion won, just 5% of KSE. The most serious problem of KOSDAQ market is the lack

of liquidity. Currently, the average daily trading volume is less than 1% of that of KSE.

However, KOSDAQ market has been on a strong rally since the start of this year on the back of small investors' active buying of venture business shares. Stock prices of some venture firms, including telecommunications and Internet-related corporations, are on an upward spiral. While KOSDAQ Index has risen by 75% since the beginning of this year, Venture Index - an auxiliary KOSDAQ market index - has been up as much as 120%. For example, shareholders of Goldbank Communications, an Internet-related venture firm, have enjoyed incredibly thirtyfold increase in stock price during the five month period, from 960 won early this year to 30,700 won in May. This kind of hot market results from the worldwide phenomenon of crazing for Internet-related shares. The U.S. stock market these days is represented by the strength of Internet-related shares such as Yahoo, Amazon, and so on. For instance, Amazon, the Internet bookstore, has earned as high as 800% increase in stock price during the past one year. High stock price is mainly due to the fast growth in annual sales of USD 610 million in 1998, compared to USD 148 million in 1997. But market opinions are divided as for the appropriateness of prices of these venture shares. Some people believe they are over valued, others do not.

We have to realize that not all venture businesses are "Midast touch". Each year as many as 400 - 800 venture firms are newly listed on NASDAQ, but almost the same number of companies are delisted following business failure. It applies to KOSDAQ market as well. Those who consider investing to KOSDAQ stocks should acknowledge that high expected returns are given in reward for high risks taken.

Kang Hyo-suk

Professor of Business Administration Dept.

## Seminar

### 5·18, Milestone of Korean Movement

There have been 3 incidents in the 20C in Korea which many people in the world were affected by and which they can remember by now. They are the 3·1 independence movement, the 4·19 revolution and the 5·18 Gwangju people's struggle. The 5·18 people's struggle had an influence on subsequent Korean movements, as well as working to weakening Jeon Du-hwan's political power. When we look back on 5·18 in the present age, which is represented by the IMF crisis and neo-liberalism, 5·18 shows us a direction for overcoming today's risks.

On the 15th of May, a 5·18 symposium, titled 'Is 5·18 finished? The 5·18 people's struggle and the direction of Korean society' was held at the International Conference room, Dasankwan, of Sogang University. This symposium was supervised by the Korean Progressive Academic Council (KPAC), sponsored by the 5·18 memorial foundation, and supported by Gwangju City Hall. The symposium was opened by Kang Jung-ku, a joint representative of KPAC, who made a speech. Then there were congratulatory addresses by Lee Young-hee (Honorary Professor of Hanyang Univ.). Prof. Lee emphasized that 5·18 would remain linked with Gwangjuism in world history, saying that he was among those captured at by police at that time.

The program of the symposium, which was a little bit complex, was as follows. First, An Byung-uk, who is a prof. of Catholic Univ., and Martin Hart-Landsberg who is a prof. of Lewis & Clark College, made keynote addresses. Then the rest of the program was divided into 3 simultaneous sections.

Is 5·18 really finished? Never. The issues it struggled against have not been solved completely, and Gwangju citizens are still angry. The Gwangju struggle offered 4 important lesson. First, Koreans can unite in order to protest against tyranny; and secondly, those in power do so any way they can. Third, the American government doesn't regard democratic development of South Korea as a priority order. Fourth, industrialization and democracy should run parallel and the separation of them is dangerous.

We should know that the substance of America has been situated in North and



Jeong Min-hee/The Argus

South through the modern history of Korea. One of the national meanings of 5·18 is providing opportunity for anti-foreign power. In relation to this, Yoon Han-bong who is the head of Research of Nation's Future, raised a question on the reason why America doesn't attack North Korea like Yugoslavia and Iraq. To this Kang Jung-gu, a publisher, said that North Korea is the most sensitive matter to America.

When we go through the 5·18 struggle, we cannot help thinking particularly of the area, compared with Kyungsang province. The state of 5·18 afterwards strengthen region's emotion between Cheonra province and Kyungsang province. In the light of human rights and law, 5·18 started a new human rights concept, departing from people for themselves. It also showed the importance of people's decisive power, excluding America and adding the possibility of participating democracy. The form of press reports at that time also were very important to the people. The Press distorted and hid from view terrible sights of the day. Accordingly, people who have been living in other areas outside of Cheonra province don't know minutely, even now, the atrocities that occurred Gwangju.

The question raised today is what is the assignment 5·18, faced under changed circumstances? In connection with this question, we should pay attention to the

action of 5·18 involved groups. Recently, Gwangju citizen groups are trying to inform the world about 5·18. They also should inform the world not only about the meaning of 5·18 but also about the direction of today's movement.

The scale of this symposium was very wide and the sub-titles too many and complex, since 5·18 is a very important and big matter. Nevertheless, audiences could not see all of the symposium because the 3 sections progressed at the same time. People who delivered congratulatory addresses, and the panels themselves, were very famous scholars and social activists.

They prepared this symposium well. However, there were no women on the panel, though the role of women has been important in the history of the Korean struggle. During the debate, the focus of the symposium became somewhat dim, but we can get more knowledge relating to 5·18. There were many in the audience, and they listen seriously. Obviously, 5·18 is not finished. We should research the meaning of that day and today ceaselessly. For starters, try visiting Gwangju cemetery.

By Jeong Min-hee  
Associate Editor of Theory & Critique Section

KOSDAQ Stock Market vs. Stock Exchange Market		
	KOSDAQ Stock Market	Stock Exchange Market
Transaction Site	KOSDAQ Securities Company	Korea Stock Exchange
Stocks traded	KSDA-listed stocks	KSE-listed stocks
Trading Hours	9:00am - 3:00pm	9:00am - 12:00am 1:00pm - 3:00pm
Trading unit	One share	Ten shares
Settlement	the second business day following the trade	the same as left
Margin trading	Not permitted	Permitted
Daily change Limit	12%	15%



## CULTURE

Reviewing rock musical '99 Moskito'

# Youth Has Right to Live Humanly

## Introduction

Month-end exams, midterm exams, term end exams and quizzes of every class. It is our youth's real life but it isn't human life. We hope to live a life worthy of ourselves, with laughter to the full. The above song 'Mosquito' into 'Moskito' to use easily) is part of the rock musical '99 Moskito.'

The rock musical '99 Moskito', presented by the dramatic company Hakchon, is currently appearing at the Hakchon-Blue theater in Daehakno. It is adaptation of 'Die Mositos Sind Da' which is the work of Grip Theater, and a production which agonizes over social problems in Germany. These problems include conflict between children and parents, unemployment of youth, educational conditions, the status of women, hostility to foreign residents, and environmental pollution among other typically modern problems concerning young people.

'99 Moskito' focuses on the story of Korean juveniles, the agony and corruptions of society, and politics reflected through their eyes contrary to the original work which is really a sarcastic play about the German political situation.

## II. The Story

The students of Hosoo (which means lake) High School open the stage singing a song filled with the stress of their daily lives. On arriving at school, they get punished owing to their hair styles and dress, judged to be delinquent. At the same time, Min-joo, who is a daughter of the leader of the



The scene is showing a symbolic expression about the children who are under pressure.

government party, comes this school from the U.S. because of her father's run for election to the National Assembly. Ssaiko, a teacher at this school, treats unfair to other students except Min-joo, for his only aim is to be promoted to principal. The children thus reject her (this behavior is called 'Wangtta' in this performance).

In the meantime, with the election of Assemblymen near at hand, each political party goes through pressure for an election campaign fund. Since the politicians have an eye on government subsidy which is given at 800 won per voter, they reach an agreement on extending the right to vote to the middle school students. The children are troubled about how they should do and they decide to form a political party of their own which is out of perverse pleasure. They name it to 'Moskito.' Due to the support of parents and fresh pledges, the

Moskito party makes a long march flushed with victories.

At the crucial moment, the politicians legislate a new educational policy restoring entrance examination of the past day. The children come back unavoidably to the school, but they begin to engrave their own dreams in their hearts.

## III. Review

'99 Moskito' clearly tries to draw the vivid real life and agony of Korean youths. In order to express that goal, Hakchon set up of monitor teams of actual Korean youths, and has communicated with the team from early planning step. In the process of training the actors and the monitors were consulted and this activity gave vividness to this work. Moreover Kim Min-ki, the representative of Hakchon and the producer of '99 Moskito' has done himself to dance hiphop, sing rap song, read

magazines for youth and play computer games to understand Korean juveniles well.

One of the merits to be enhanced this musical is the vigor of the young actors. Especially Poktan (it means the man with a ugly face in Korean) shows the unique quality of the new generation as a fresh and magnificent activity. The actors around the age of 20 who were chosen by audition are harmonious with the actors belonging to Hakchon.

Also a characteristic about this musical is that the rock band, 'No Comment' is exposed on the stage all during the play. People must be impressed with their vivid rock music that is not to be compared with an accompaniment by tape, even though the position of the band cannot help be limited by the edge of the stage because of the small space of performing.

However this musical doesn't give satisfaction to the full.

The problems our youth face like the entrance examination evil and rejection among them arise but they don't try their best to solve the problems. It makes little difference to deal with political wrongful activities. Though these problems are admitted, it is natural that '99 Moskito' has such boundary as to how to make up these situations because our youth's lives and political present are more dramatic than this drama.

This reporter hopes that our leaders of the forthcoming future find solace in this musical and escape from their restraint even the time of appreciation. Finally quoting a producer, Kim Min-ki, the reporter intend to wind up the talk: "This 99 Moskito will be

meaningful in the respect of building up the youth's autonomous culture from now on"

By Park Jung-young  
Reporter of Culture Section

## University Orchestra Festival Held

Young university musicians gathered together for a festival of symphonies. The fourth Annual University Orchestras Festival was held at the Main Hall of Sejong Cultural Center from May 10 to 19. The ten University orchestra, Chugye Univ. of Art, Kunghee Univ., Dankook Univ., Chung-Ang Univ., Ewha Women's Univ., Seoul Institute of the Arts, Sungshin Women's Univ., Sookmyung Women's Univ., Kyong Won Univ., Yonsei Univ., participated in this festival.

They performed orchestral music and also concerted with Korean traditional music. So the audiences spent a pleasant time with beautiful melody of classical music. In spite of showing a little unnatural and shy manner in the stage, the students were so passionate that no professional musician can be compared with them. University students with a pure passion for music and their teachers who conducted the performance became one mind that it touched our heart.

## OVERVIEW

# Liquor Pressing Society, Drunken University

Two students were drowned in the campus pond of Seoul National University in May. One of them became the president of a dongari (circle), which the dongari members celebrated. Students said that throwing two students were a long tradition of the dongari. The nation were shocked and the press criticized the ruined college culture, asking if there is any university culture.

Although it is difficult to define, culture is considered as a major force which activates its society. Then, there exists a serious irony if people think of the university as a leading body for making Korean culture. The discrepancy between the theory and reality arises from the ambiguous belief that a college student is supposed to be cultured and progressive for his/her age.

As for the study, Korean students have achieved more knowledge than the students of other countries. They, however, lack self-discipline and creativity.

Just criticizing drinking culture is not important, which rules out the essential problem. Drinking culture itself is not only a matter of universities, but of the whole society. Then, we know a simple fact that those young students are only repeating the mistake of the former generations.

Examining the so-called college culture, one would soon find the truth that the university is only a copy of the existing society. While criticizing social problems, many students easily quit their schools just for a better one. In the year of 1999, students from the same region still gather regularly in the name of 'home country loving meeting'.

It is hard to understand that young people are so generous with the mistakes from heavy drinking. Also, these kinds of accidents are taken as if they were humorous episodes. In the birthday party, students beat their friends collectively just for fun even if they bleed. They seem to have no idea about using violence and entertainment.

The consumptive culture is widespread in universities. These days, a lot of students stay up all night in 'game rooms' playing 'Starcraft' (a popular game software), and they even miss their classes. They are just like their seniors wasting their time in 'singing rooms' some years ago.

Universities across the nation held festivals last week. Most of them went wild for the performance of famous singers. These performances may be money-saving chances in the situation where students don't want to pay much money for their concerts. Everybody would know that leaving the campus after watching such shows may hurt other fellow students who prepared other events. Though real university culture is everywhere around us, the current situation is hard to change.

College students can't lead the Korean culture, nor can they be qualified as intelligent when they lack creativity. Just a cup of tea, instead of drink, would be enough for talking if only they are open-minded. The more they are consumption-oriented, the less they have the right to require the society to change. Young age and high education are meaningless without a constructive mind. Otherwise, they cannot survive in the wave of the new media of the global age.

By Yoon Young-nam  
Editorial Consultant of The Argus

Visit to Dreaming People

## Lesson From Little Prince



When I was a little boy, adult beings seemed to me pretty big. Not because of the fact that they are taller than I but because of, probably, the stature made me feel oppressed. As the adults nearest to me then, my parents couldn't give me more praise and love, but sometimes they naged and scolded me severely like rain-pouring with their own reasoning. At those time (before entering elementary school I couldn't open my eyes on my own self or self-consciousness) as for me the logic like those of the adults seemed perfectly beyond sense. For me I have like that in memory. Absolutely it was right. It was the appearances or impression that I had about the group of general adults.

However appearances of the adults since realizing the ego (maybe around the end of middle school course) are as follows. To win the elections they sprinkle bucks on a great many of voters, harassing the children sexually, just complaining of others without thinking of their own faults, cutting off a finger of his (some person among them) son's or his ankle to acquire the insurance, as for them for one thing knowledges another thing practices, accentuating their authority with asserting ages, etc. Since then the great but vague longing for the society of adults started to disappear to me.

Perhaps when I was a little kid the looks of the adults to me were just phenomena and since opening my eyes their appearances are essences. Is it a kind of extreme? You can say all adults (100%) are not like that. I am saying about the general adults. To say more exactly most adults (almost grown-ups) have the trend I said above.

'Little prince', the author named a book for adults, I re-read it in a few

years to find the innocent mind which have gotten long ago but is now withdrawn. The main characters are little prince, the fox and the author. Each of them looks for a friend. The word 'friend' means human beings are tamed by each other and moreover bound to each of them. So when something part them, friends could feel sad and tear. While looking for a real friend the prince met some adults on the way. They were a businessman a drunkard, a vain man and a king who are reflected the appearances of the general adults in a real world. Finally Little prince meets the author and realizes what a real friend is.

I think you questioned at least once yourself like this. What if I didn't have a real friend (One says that his life is successful if he has two or three best friends.)? We are afraid of thinking about the question, but it doesn't exist only in the world of the thought. I mean that in the real world there are some young lives who died without being escaped from the situation. So-called they are called 'wangtta' (certain person disdained from the group or society he belongs to).

Wangtta lives everywhere human being lives in a group. We well know it, as we experienced, that there is not the concept of ego for ourselves in the period of the juvenile. And during the term they have no idea of the ways they love themselves and get along. For certain they feel badly the fact that they don't have any friend to talk to and understand themselves, furthermore because they act considered as a social evil not as cultural phenomenon. I suggest to you that we need innocence like little prince's basically consists of humanity for the elementary solution or claim of our society.

So is there the essential or fundamental problem? It is said that children are the mirror of adults

because children imitate adults. As the book says (by the author) most important thing of them is to remember the fact that they were children long ago. It doesn't mean just the real thing they were children but the real thing they had the innocent mind of child and means to make efforts so as to keep the mind like that. I think if adults would keep innocent mind like that we could solve the problem, what you call 'wangtta' which the adults gave rise to.

What does the author mean to say by the book 'little prince'? The author is said to be a person who is interested in the relationship between human and world, human and nature. So I think he wanted not to give adults a sharp advice but tell them to 'try to keep the childlike mind like little prince' by offering easy sentences and somewhat poor drawings.

Surely, from the view, we need to lead to change the society (ruled by too material-oriented and moral-corrupted culture or culture phenomena). As the first thing for it, I told you the problem 'wangtta'. Now isn't it your turn to do something with the seriousness of our social problem?

In conclusion in the world egoism spreads all around, each individual wants to enjoy their own lives, regarding law of the freedom and the rights as a shield.

Unfortunately the Korean has the desire to form a group as a bad custom from the ancient times. The idea soaked in all our lives. But how about those who don't belong to the groups? This 'wangtta' should be considered as a social evil not as cultural phenomenon. I suggest to you that we need innocence like little prince's basically consists of humanity for the elementary solution or claim of our society.

By Lee Dae-yul

The writer is a Junior of Law Dept.

Visit to Dreaming People

# Anyone Can be Hero of Visual Art

While we do not recognize it, we are rooted in a commercially fabricated culture. We sing commercial songs, read commercial novels and watch commercial films. Considering the importance of culture, this is a very dangerous signal. Culture is the space of diversity for everyone to enjoy and participate in.

Here is 'Dreaming People' who are struggling to provide cultural alternatives to such a standardized mainstream. They opened for the first time a space for amateur video artists to produce and screen their works, and have pursued the goal of depicting isolated social life on camcorder video and 8mm film. Feeling affection for this group and hoping they realize their dream, this reporter wants to introduce 'Dreaming People' to our schoolfellows. So the reporter met Kwon Sat-byul, an editorial staff of Dreaming People.

Reporter: Can you explain to us about 'Dreaming People'?

Kwon: The team 'Dream' was started by video-artists who love movies and want to have a space to express their imagination. When plans for the 100,000 won Video Festival first took off, it was organized by two people, Park Sunuk and Choi So-won.

Now we have grown into a large family made up of a production team, a promoting team, and membership. People having the same interests share them in small scale meetings in which they study about scenario, photographing, and other video techniques and practice them.

R: What are your activities?

K: Our main activity is first of all the 100,000 won Video Festival. Besides this we include production making for organizations, equipment rental for other video makers, setting up a film data base and designing web sites. We have produced



Staff of Dreaming People

'Watching Films Together with North Koreans', a short advertisement for the magazine 'Screen', a short film sponsored by the Ssamzie Art Project, and a multimedia advertisement.

R: Would you introduce your main project, the 100,000 won Video Festival, and talk about it more specifically?

K: The 100,000 won Video Festival is a quarterly competition festival for amateur video artists. The festival was established in June 1997 by a group of video artists who were committed to creating a forum where diverse experimental video works could be screened and critiqued.

The energy and motivation for establishing this festival came from a feeling that there wasn't a space for both artists and audience to screen and view these kinds of works in the underground visual culture in Korea. When the 100,000 won Video Festival started, it was held in small cafes and underground bars in Seoul. Most video makers were apprehensive about screening their work to audiences.

Soon video makers and audiences realized that the festival was a source of energy that gave them courage and strength to challenge with

alternatives what was being offered by the mainstream.

R: Are there any kind of prior conditions to participate in the festival?

K: The running time of movies must not be more than 20 minutes and the budget of making movies must also be kept within 100,000 won. We are not concerned, whatever the genre is, namely animation, music video, performance, experimental film, documentary: all of them are fine. But the important thing is that the festival is opened to any kind of person who is interested in videoizing their unique thoughts.

R: How many people take part in this, and what is the response of the general public to this festival?

K: We have already finished the event as often as eight times. On average, 40 works are exhibited in a festival. Among them, we choose 10 films or so from the standpoint of art, originality and technique, and then the selected videos are screened in theaters under the title of the 100,000 won Video Festival.

After appreciating these videos the video makers and the audiences share their unique thoughts about the

works, and often they suggest critical points of view. And among the participants, there are many foreign people, as well as domestic people, so we are captioning Korean into English and the other way around.

R: Could you recommend some videos exhibited during the 100,000 won Video Festivals held so far?

K: "Toothbrush," the best work of the 4th festival, won the New Arts Program Video Festival in the U.S., and "J" was screened in the New York Gay & Lesbian Film Festival in April, 1998.

Even though we select the best works, we cannot rate the works in terms of good and bad owing to respecting the originality of each work.

R: What plans do 'Dreaming People' have in the future?

K: We will try to continue organizing more advanced 100,000 won Video Festivals in which alternative, experimental and challenging visual ideas can be communicated. And we want to coexist with the mainstream of culture, not confronting it. By realizing such an atmosphere, our culture is enabled to change for the better.

Also we will struggle to provide the space and infrastructure for production by amateur video artists who have difficulty to express their ideas and talents because they work in low financial and technical conditions.

The 9th 100,000 won Video Festival will be held some time in June. We are waiting with much affection, supporting the efforts of these alternative artists.

By Park Jung-young  
Reporter of Culture Section



Problems of Korean independent movies

# Independent Movies Judging Standard of Culture

## I. Introduction

There are some reports that Korean movie industry falls down than those of other countries. Moreover Korea's movies don't get any good result at famous festival every time. Movie industry acts as the judgment of a country's cultural standard. It is a very serious problem that these movie industries falls back on. It results from the independent movie problem. Now, the reason and solution about Korean independent movie industry should be found.

The independent movie has close relation with country's movie since intactly. This is an index aiming at culture soil. Its advantage are being free from pressures of power, and it needs low costs estimate. Thus the independent movie can pursue new experimentation mind against the major movie.

Nowadays, the independent movie plays a part of resistance in society and sports the hidden side of the world. It leads an active life busy formula to create new picture, that anyone couldn't imagine. But our independent movie doesn't accomplish these duties. Because it has not sufficient institution and far from major movie. It couldn't depend on special public information and except subject of critics. People couldn't watch the movie easily. And also it is so difficult to find the video than to watch foreign independent movie.

First of all, we have to think about what is an independent movie. Only major movie has modifier line 'independence'. It could be originated from the special feature of movie. Giving much pressure of capital, movie meets with disapproval and interference when it stands disobeys logic of capital. Thus, when filmmaker is free to talk about any subject, movie free from fund and authority.

This is what independence means.

## II. The big three problems

If so, how about today's condition of independent movie? In 1980's, it showed social and political problems that major movie couldn't speak. In 1990's movies were made in various fields. Independent movies can be free from contents and form which major movies couldn't. Social problems are also discussed in documentaries. Lots of documentarists struggle to put social problem by putting in the camera at their own view. Also, short piece drama movies



A Scene from 'Fly Low', which was the ending film of Indie forum 99.

that has perfect completion as major movie made, independence animation writers made practical experience and have high perfection of animation computer, clay animation, etc. And produce variety movie to magnify part of true art. Real independent movie is the alternative that new trial to different any other movie. But this independent movie has many problem to make ready intact frame.

The first problem is fund and inspection. Independence gives birth to low budget movie. And it sometimes is supported from government or personal investment. But in Korea, it is so hard to get any help to independent movie. Some more independent movie that concentrating on social movement couldn't make any supporting program like independent movie foundation.

After all, it made by only filmmaker or concerned people. Also, Korean independent movie doesn't get guarantee any freedom because the authorities concerned bottling up completely. So called pre-censorship interrupt product's free creation. Variety and simplification of medium can possible that anyone come in contact to independent movie. But this situation frustrate someone's production desire and culture foundation's result and possibility. It is big subject to solve about inspection of independent movie with weakness of fund. It go ahead through struggle with everyone. The problem of inspection still remains and has to be settled.

The second problem is insufficiency of screening line. Maybe it is a big problem.

The theaters prefer to show blockbuster of Hollywood because they think it can earn more money and bring advantage. There is no place to stand up independent movie. If people want to watch the independent movie, theaters don't put it on the screen, it is turned away by people. It is a big loss that general public product can not meet people. Independent movie makes a boast of production number like major movie.

Next problem is system equipment. After 1980's, Independent movie has connected social movement tradition and also had many inner part problem. Actually, the movie can't get better thing legal, the system situation about independent movie compared 1980's. In circumstances government or commercial group didn't support to movie, making difficult product can't find public play passage. Also, it doesn't have about creation problem of inspection. It repeats entanglement of wires about provisions of independent movie, and there aren't any product call forth big issue.

Another problem is people's poor concerning. It is a small number interested in independent movie. People can't watch the independent movie, and independent movie festival is also not opened frequently. For example, The Sundance Festival of U.S.A is the greatest festival of independent movie. From all around the world, reporters and visitors find this place to collect data or to watch movie. Hot air of this festival become red-hot all people. People's affection and interesting encouraged this situation. If there

aren't this concerning, it never exist this festival. Korea, it have some independent film festivals. but they don't draw people's attention very much. It becomes know just some media. Actually, from now, insufficiency of screening line or problem of inspection brings forth to people's indifference. But if the public want, independent film industry showed develop and solve the other problems.

## III. Solution

Screening space should be prepare rapidly for the expansion of independent movie population and the improvement of Korean film's quality as well as the opportunity for the public to encounter those films. At the point of the meeting 'New Media', independent movie has to activate for the possibility of art and enlargement of public base. And the meaning of independent movie that hardens image as 'social movement movie' in a new triangular position. It should prepare opportunity for people to chew over and over again about independent movie.

In 1990s, movies are coming closer to people in diverse figures. Film industry recognized as high value added industry. It includes culture art value and commercial. Independent movie doesn't emphasize its result self-reliance. Besides, independent movie have to prepare its system equipment. It should be able to solve the problem about inspection and receive the production sponsors.

Finally, It come into being independent movie support group. Now, laborer News Production is paying attention the labor problem through video, and Record film factory' getting a big acting in concert to differentiation woman's problem. 'Seoul reflection group' is putting the center of educational problem. And other group concerned in neglected people in our society. If there are more support and people's attention, our independent movie industry can provide well the centripetal point of culture and point out the contradiction of social problem.

By Kim Yun-jung  
Reporter of Culture Section

## Cherished film festival of Stanley Kubrick

May 10 to 26, Bitmos(a ethnic film group) had a cherished film festival of Stanley Kubrick. It was screened in small theater of the welfare center every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday pm1:30:5:30 during in three weeks. The film 'Full Metal Jacket', only released in our country, headed by ten pieces of films are prepared and it also comprehended fifth unpublished films.

It is only disfigurement of this festival that the film 'Barry Lyndon' screened lately

because its superimposing subtitles hadn't finished. "Stanley Kubrick, a film director, never made compromise with producers. And he only adhere to his methods. So we expressed his regret and looked back upon the memory of him with reverence.", said Yoon Hye-shin (F-98) in program department. "The participants in this festival are almost Kubrick Fancier or people known him already," added Lee Jong-ahn (R-98) in publicity department.

## Dating on Sunday



Lee Mun-hee (IC-94)

Choi Yun-jin/The Argus

## Striving for Giving Arts to Students

Each university holds their own interesting festival during May or June. Students are able to see a rhythmic circle of singing and dancing on the stage at Daedongje. The reporter met Lee Mun-hee who is the chairman of H.U.F.S' literature fork council, majors in Information and Communication(94). He is familiar with students in Imun campus. He is the first man who made rhythmic circle in H.U.F.S. Now, rhythmic circle, song circle and folk music circle unified one circle, H.U.F.S' literature fork council. This council was taken formal approval this semester. He make efforts that this council has activity power justifiably no more apparition group.

When he is child, he likes reading amply. Specially, Lee Won-su literature collection for children is gave aid to grope invisible his life. Also, he spent member of newspaper circle in high school period. It is more assistance when he decided his major. After he entered the H.U.F.S, he began to interested in university culture. But there aren't anything his concern satisfied. He decided that he made circle what his concern in.

At first, he just likes rhythmic unconditionally, but while he lead an active life in circle, he takes lessons union consciousness and feels union consciousness. And he thought that feelings share with more schoollfellows. His intention accept friends who participate in same will, it became chance to made rhythmic circle in H.U.F.S in 1995.

Beside rhythmic circle, song circle and folk music accompany anywhere with schoolmates. He wants to make friends with schoolmates of H.U.F.S. So now, it is H.U.F.S' folk council came into being existence.

He comes into being doubt the whole university culture. Nowadays' university culture became uniformity and indulge in individualism. He thought many students imitate like TV star and impatient real university cultures are buried in commercialism. Real university culture is not a general public song or dacing. Peculiar rhythmic movement, sing and folk music get joined together for university students. He become enthusiastic some work that helps give form union culture only one chance as a university student. So he participates in many meeting that resist this country's contradiction power. He is a worker in the true sense of the world. And he contribute his thought to news magazine. "Our society have many inconsistency while people living truly. I hope that problem would solve if I put out my voice and play an active part for them." He added.

He sell the mass of people song tape last year. All of students could hear that song onetime at least. The mass of people song set an ambitious spirit and burning passion to students. But selling that song is a illegality regulations, even if students want hearing they can't hear the song. So that people song become far off from students and look away. He has dissatisfaction that social life, and determine sell the tape submit tamely to dangerous. He collect people song from the whole every place country. He got so good counteraction. Students bought that tape, and he says he continue this work as students wanted to hear the song.

Specially, schoolmates start to interested in university culture and wake up their hearts, he feel worth his work. He says he will have similar job after he graduated. Of course, it is not decided. But he will work for union culture not for himself. He want everybody enjoy their culture. So every H.U.F.S student make one group own jointly same thought.

"I will return literature to students. Anyway, it made for our schoolmates." During the date with Lee, the reporter felt that he had open mind and real youth we need in our society, and the reporter wanted his work succeed in the world and share with more students.

By Kim Yun-jung  
Reporter of Culture Section

## Celebrating The Argus 45th Anniversary

The Argus, the oldest campus English newspaper as a long time eyes and ears of H.U.F.Sans, will turn 45 year-old in coming July 1.

The Argus gives special appreciations to all readers and promises to work harder to remain your best friend and to secure the rights to know the truth of H.U.F.Sans.



**CHAFS**  
CHAT+HUFs

Bang Sung-hoon/ Cartoonist of The Argus



US airforce's attacking the China Embassy  
/Absurdity of minister's wife



Cox written report



Consumption list of statesman Lee's wife



"Treating us a blind?"